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# ***Daily Report***

## **Near East & South Asia**

FBIS-NES-88-009  
Thursday  
14 January 1988

# Daily Report

## Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-88-009

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14 January 1988

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LD141414 [Editorial Report]

### Israel

**Deportation of Palestinians**—Following the deportation of four West Bank Palestinians to Lebanon 13 January, the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser told Jerusalem radio that the U.S. view of the move as a violation of international law is a "strange claim." Israel would have been entitled under the Geneva Convention to execute the four men, he said, but it chose instead to deport them to a place where they will be greeted and will have "full freedom to carry on their nefarious activities." A communique from Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's office cited by Jerusalem television described the deportees as "incorrigible agitators," and Shamir defended the deportation in an IDF radio interview as a necessary "deterrent punishment." The radio subsequently noted that UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding protested the deportation in a 14 January meeting with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres. The Egyptian ambassador likewise stressed that his country "totally rejects" the Israeli measure, the radio said. Both Jordan and the PLO denounced the deportation in statements reported by Amman television and WAKH respectively.

As for the deportees, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Lebanese Army intends to return them to the Israeli security zone, noting that this is in accordance with Lebanon's official position not to accept any Palestinians expelled by Israel. However, Israeli sources cited by IDF radio stressed that Israel does not intend to take the men back, and "a source close to the SLA" cited by AFP asserted that the Israelis have ordered the SLA to shoot the deportees if they return. Reports that the SLA closed crossing points into the security zone 14 January were confirmed by Jerusalem radio.

In another development, a PLO source in the UAE announced that the PLO intends to send a ship from Europe to Israel containing hundreds of Palestinians deported by Israel during the past 2 decades, the Voice of Lebanon noted. Several PLO officials will be aboard the vessel, which will attempt to anchor at Haifa.

**Disturbances, Arrests**—Two more Palestinians were killed and at least 10 other people were injured in further clashes with IDF soldiers in the territories 13 January, THE JERUSALEM POST reported. The IDF is investigating the circumstances of the death of a third Palestinian in the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem radio noted. The radio also disclosed that security forces arrested over 200 people during further riots in East Jerusalem, as well as 12 inhabitants of the Gaza Strip. AL-FAJR editor Hanna Sinyurah and two other Palestinian journalists have also been arrested.

**Political Developments**—Shim'on Peres told Labor Party ministers that Israel must seek to calm the situation by "political peace activities," and he stressed that the riots will not stop if Israel waits for them to die down before resuming political efforts, Jerusalem radio reported. Peres also informed his colleagues that he and Prime Minister Shamir have been indirectly approached by the PLO "to check whether we are prepared to open negotiations with it." However, Shamir subsequently stated that he has received no such proposal, according to the radio. On security policy, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated in a Jerusalem television interview that Israel will continue its method of "wise firmness," using "a minimum of force" but imposing curfews on refugee camps where riots break out. Acknowledging that the problem cannot be solved by military means, he said Israel must find a partner for dialogue with whom it can reach agreements.

### Iran-Iraq War

**Gulf Shipping Attack**—Lloyd's of London confirmed reports of a 14 January attack by Iranian gunboats on a Netherlands oil tanker in the Gulf, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The vessel suffered material damage and two of its crew were injured. Tehran radio cited an AFP report as saying the tanker was attacked by "speed-boats."

**'Zafar-5' Operations**—Tehran radio reported 14 January that its troops were in "full control" of the "city" of Dayr Luk and were moving forward in the region. A communique added that IRGC forces had repulsed 4 Iraqi counterattacks and downed an Iraqi plane in the operational theater, where enemy casualties now numbered 1,200.

On the Iraqi side, a military spokesman termed Iranian claims of occupation of the "village" of Dayr Luk "cheap lies," in a statement to INA. Noting that Iranian allegations in previous Zafar operations turned out to be "propagandistic buffoonery" and referring to the "geographic impossibility" of the claims, the spokesman challenged the Iranian government to provide evidence of its presence in the area.

### Mubarak's Gulf Tour

President Husni Mubarak held talks with Bahraini Deputy Amir Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah following his arrival in Manama from Qatar, WAKH reported. At a press conference reported by Cairo radio, Mubarak stated that his tour thus far had revealed "great understanding" between Egypt and the GCC states on the issues facing them. The president denied recent Israeli reports that Egyptian security forces fired on Rafah demonstrators saying: "We did not open fire."

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Later, Mubarak flew to Oman, the final stop on his 6-nation Gulf tour, Muscat radio reported. MENA noted that his talks with Sultan Qabas ibn Sa'id covered a wide range of Arab issues.

**Sudan**

An SPLA spokesman, speaking to the clandestine SPLA radio, dismissed Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's claim that the rebels had agreed to a cease-fire provided that the

state of emergency was lifted. The spokesman described the prime minister's remarks as "naive and absurd" and an effort to divert public attention from the fall of Kapoeta.

However, Al-Mahdi denied the SPLA claim to have captured Kapoeta, stressing that the Khartoum authorities have received no reports of the fall of the town, SUNA reported.

## Inter-Arab Affairs

### Further on Ruling Arab Parties Conference

#### Jallud Speaks at Final Session

LD130953 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland  
in Arabic 0015 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The first pan-Arab conference of the ruling Arab parties, which was held on the land of the Great al-Fatih from 9-12 January in response to the pan-Arab initiative proposed by the brother leader of the revolution at the 18th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, was concluded in Tripoli yesterday evening.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud delivered a speech at the final session of the conference. At the beginning of his speech, he said: As revolutionaries we were pleased, and your Arab people in Libya also were pleased, with your presence here. This pan-Arab action coincided with the escalation of the mass popular action here by the convening of the basic popular conferences. Through the media you were able, albeit in a limited way, to follow the direct popular democracy. At the same time your people—the Arab people in Libya—were able to follow through the media the pan-Arab anthem, which we all began to sing. Concern and feeling of responsibility were paramount within us. We did not find any difficulty in dealing with our issues and the issues of our nation with the same concern and responsibility.

Staff Maj Jallud, in addressing participants in the conference, added: Our concern was to provide a suitable climate so that you could study with freedom and democracy the issues of our nation. We hope that this action at which we have arrived was the result of the responsible and committed dialogue that took place between us all democratically, since if we do not practice democracy, how can we side with and support the masses. He reaffirmed that we in the Great Jamahiriya want every action to be made by the people who participated in its making, and that we do not care about the superficial process; we are concerned only about the contents. We are concerned that the pan-Arab action should not be mere bubbles and balloons. We are concerned that the pan-Arab action should be characterized by seriousness, and constitute a material result which changes the pan-Arab reality.

Staff Maj Jallud continued: What concerns us after everybody has decided everything and the action has been characterized by seriousness is that we follow up this action, taking care of it and developing it. He added: We in the Great Jamahiriya do not claim trusteeship over the pan-Arab liberation movement, nor over the Arab masses. But we want to participate with you as unknown soldiers in keeping dangers away from our nation and confronting the issues on which the future of our nation depends, by way of a collective, aware, pan-Arab and responsible mind. This is the greatest gain for the Arab liberation movement and masses. Libya—

the small free country—has been liberated from all internal and external pressures and does not want to use the pan-Arab liberation movement in a propaganda operation or (for deception). He added: We respect your will, organizations, and movements, and have confidence in you. Our confidence in you has made us extend this invitation to you. You were in actual fact equal to the level of this confidence and responsibility. You responded to this invitation and we thank you for that. Your debate was responsible and serious. We in the Great Jamahiriya are totally satisfied with the results.

He added: We have made positive resolutions, but the problem is how to transform these resolutions into reality, how to inspire our cadres by these resolutions, how to mobilize our masses along the path leading to the realization of these resolutions, and how thus to set an example. We should honorably compete in carrying out these resolutions. You have to convince us that the first conference of the ruling Arab parties—as you have decided to call it—was an action different from previous attempts and constitutes a serious beginning. Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud stressed the necessity for the Arab parties to adopt the resolutions of the conference in their own programs and for these resolutions to become part of the programs of the parties and the jamahiri program of these parties. He said: What we have decided on was a big change, but the important thing is the application. We are happy and at the same time fearful—we are happy with the results and fearful that the implementation and the follow-up may not be at the level of this action which we have all decided.

He added: We regard your presence here with us as part of the pan-Arab educational program of our masses, because prior to the revolution, Libya was encircled by a regional fence; the police and intelligence organs of the defunct regime in Libya used to accuse anyone talking about pan-Arab ideology of being a Communist. The defunct regime used to advocate Sanusism as religion and state, and tried to make Libya a regional buffer zone between the Arab east and the Arab Maghreb. But they lied. The pan-Arab revolution triumphed in Libya. Thanks to this revolution, Libya has been transformed into an advance trench for pan-Arab action and for imposing a pan-Arab reality not only in Libya but also in the entire Arab homeland. We are proud of this.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud saluted the popular revolution in occupied Palestine and said: Before my arrival here I was listening to the news, which said that forces of the Zionist enemy have prevented the assistant secretary general of the United Nations from entering seven camps. These areas have been declared military zones, because when the assistant secretary general arrived, the battles were raging with hands, knives, and Molotov cocktails against Zionist soldiers armed to the teeth. Women and young people were martyred at the very moment when the UN assistant secretary general was about to enter the camps; therefore, he was prevented from entering.



**Al-Qadhafi Receives Sudanese**

LD121717 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT  
12 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jan (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution has received Brothers Mirghani al-Nasri, member of the State Council; Umar Nur al-Da'im, secretary of the Ummah Party Secretariat; Al-Tawm Muhammad al-Tawm, deputy minister of information and culture and member of the Democratic Unionist Party Politburo; and Nasir al-Sayyid, secretary general of the Socialist Party, all of sister Sudan, who are taking part in the pan-Arab conference of Arab ruling parties.

Brother Mirghani al-Nasri handed to the brother leader of the revolution a message from Brother Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council in sister Sudan, in which he expressed his thanks and appreciation for the continuous and unlimited support the people of the Great Jamahiriya have given and are giving. He also praised the bonds of cooperation, fraternity, and continuous consultations between the two sister countries.

The meeting was attended by the Sudanese ambassador to the Great Jamahiriya and the secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau to Sudan.

**Al-Ahmar Continues Meetings**

JN122011 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1915 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli—Comrade Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, has continued his meetings with the delegations of fraternal Arab parties participating in the Arab parties' conference underway in the Libyan Jamahiriya's capital. Today Comrade Al-Ahmar met with the YSP delegation headed by Comrade al-Mahdi Abdallah Sa'id, YSP Central Committee member; Brother Muhammad al-Asbahi, secretary of the General People's Congress Standing Committee and head of the YAR delegation; and Mohamed al Triki, head of the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party's delegation and party Central Committee member. The talks dealt with the issues being discussed by the conference, cooperation between the Arab Socialist Party and these fraternal Arab parties, and issues of mutual interest.

Comrade Al-Ahmar also met with PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril and discussed with him developments in the all-encompassing popular uprising being staged by the Palestinian Arabs in the occupied Arab territories against the Zionist occupation, and ways to support this uprising and help it continue.

Meanwhile, the Arab parties conference continued its work. This morning a meeting was held for the heads of participating delegations. At the meeting, the draft final statement and the reports submitted by the working

groups and the drafting committee were discussed and approved to pave the way for submitting them to the conference's general session.

**Al-Humaydi Meets With Tunisian**

LD131813 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
1330 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] This morning Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi received Brother Mohamed Ali al Triki, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Destourian Party of Tunisia.

The meeting covered bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and the prospects for developing and strengthening them in the various fields.

**Jallud Receives Tunisian**

LD140018 Tripoli JANA in English 1842 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli, Ayn al-Nar [January] 13, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY—Staff Major Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received this morning Muhammad Ali al Triki the member of the Central Committee of the Destourian Socialist Party in Tunisia who has taken part in the sessions of the nationalist conference of Arab ruling parties.

**Al-Qadhafi Meets YAR Official**

LD132354 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
2300 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Dr Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Asbahi, secretary of the North Yemeni Permanent Secretariat of the General People's Congress.

**YAR Delegation Activities**

LD141110 Tripoli JANA in English 0904 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli, Ayn al-Nar [January] 14, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY—The members of the General People's Congress met the delegation from the General People's Congress of North Yemen headed by Dr. "Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Asbahi", the general secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the General People's Congress of North Yemen who took part in the session of the nationalist conference of Arab ruling parties.

During the meeting, a dialogue was held on what has been implemented regarding the bilateral programmes between both congresses.

During this meeting, which comes within the framework of unity action between the Arab people of both sisterly countries, also discussed was the setting of an integral programme for the exchange of [words indistinct] visit and the holding of cultural weeks.

14 January 1988

Muhammad al-Asbahi valued the nationalist initiative of the leader of the revolution by calling for the convening of the nationalist conference of Arab ruling parties and the significance of such call in the endeavour to accomplish the pan-Arab unity.

He voiced full pleasure towards the active steps being taken to consolidate bilateral relations between both sisterly countries confirming the depth of such relations.

**Djibouti Delegation Briefed**

LD141125 Tripoli JANA in English 0912 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli, Ayn al-Nar [January] 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Members of the secretariat of the General People's Congress met at noon yesterday the delegation from the Republic of Djibouti headed by "Abdullah Awad Heedar" the member of the Central Committee the vice chairman of the National Assembly in Djibouti and his accompanying delegation who had taken part in the sessions of the first nationalist conference of Arab ruling parties.

The guest delegation was given full explanation on the direct people's democracy being implemented on the land of Great Jamahiriya through basic people's congresses and people's committees.

The members of the Basic People's Congress also presented the guest delegation with a briefing on U.S. imperialist conspiracies against Great Jamahiriya as a result of its firm stances of principle towards the issues of liberation and final freedom from colonialism and its aides.

**Conference Releases Communiqué**

LD132334 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2114 GMT 13 Jan 88

["Final communiqué" of the pan-Arab conference of the Arab ruling parties in Tripoli; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The ruling parties in the Arab homeland, with a view to the collective confrontation of the vicious colonialist assault which is threatening the security of the Arab nation and which is aimed at its existence and future;

—In order to confront the cancer-like Zionist infiltration which seeks to eliminate the existence of our Arab nation, a matter proved by the strategy of the Zionist enemy: the persistent expansionism in the building of Zionist settlements; the invasion of the Lebanese Arab territory; the continuous attempts to liquidate the Palestinian question; the enemy's plans to control the vital resources of the Arab nation; and its threat to the spiritual sanctities of the nation;

—Inspired by what has been proved by historic experiences, that no Arab country alone can stand up to the great conspiracy aimed at the existence of the Arabs, and at taking on the Arab countries one by one, a matter that requires a joint Arab action in order to face up to this racist plan and foil it so as to protect the Arab nation and its existence;

—In response to the invitation of the brother leader, Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, which he issued in his speech marking the 18th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, for the ruling Arab parties to meet and take a collective measure that unifies their potentials to confront the negative aspect of the Arab situation and to move toward a better future;

—At the invitation of the General People's Congress to the Arab ruling organizations and parties;

A pan-Arab conference of the ruling parties of the following countries was held in Tripoli from 9-12 January 1988: Syria, the PDRY, Algeria, Sudan, Djibouti, Mauritania, the YAR, Tunisia, and the Jamahiriya.

The brother leader Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, opened the first pan-Arab conference of the ruling Arab organizations and parties with an analytic address dealing with the totality of the Arab situation and the effective ways of dealing with them, so as to attain a unionized Arab action that protects the existence of the Arab nation and strengthens its confrontation with imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

With a sincere fraternal spirit which has reached the level of responsibility imposed by events, and in an atmosphere of popular democracy, the conferees discussed the following issues:

—First, the question of Arab unity and the project of an Arab union put forward by the brother leader Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi.

—Second, the Arab-Zionist conflict and the problem of Palestine.

—Third, the problems facing joint Arab action.

The following decisions have been made concerning these issues:

The question of Arab unity and the union plan put forward by the brother leader Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi:

The conferees discussed the issue of Arab unity with a great deal of objectivity, a scientific approach, and frankness, and attached to it great importance; it is the sacred objective of the Arabs that brings them together, because they see in it their pan-Arab existence and their great revolution in contemporary history. While unity is

a defense for the present, future, and common fate of the Arabs. It is also a construction of their present and future. Unity also constitutes a return to the natural state and a provision of the objective conditions that facilitate the solution of many of their social, economic, and political problems. In addition, unity is the sole road for their entry into the arena of modern civilization so that they can competently and deservedly contribute to its progress. Our age is the age of large blocs. Our enemies covet us because we continue to live in a divided condition, despite the fact that the majority of the world's nations have achieved unity. It is the duty of our nation's sons to wage a continuous struggle in order to secure their proper position among the world's nations, so that there will be one state from the ocean to the Gulf, and they will not leave their successors the legacy of division.

The participants confirmed that unity should be popular, created in the name of the Arab masses and for them, and democratic, embodying the freedom of the Arab individual, while preserving his dignity and sovereignty over all resources. This unity should be hostile to Zionism, imperialism, and all forms of exploitation, backwardness, and division, because it is a revolution, having all its dimensions and contents.

The participants believe that Arab unity does not merely consist of sentimental ties that bring together one nation backed by common civil, cultural, and historical links. More than that, it is the ideal method of enabling the Arab masses to achieve liberation and to liberate; to build a democratic society dominated by freedom, in which all forms of hegemony, exploitation, and tyranny are abolished.

The participants recommended that Arab parties and states continue their commitment to the call for unity and should work for it. The call for unity should be given special attention in the educational curricula and popular mobilization, so that it can be at the forefront of the concerns of our generation. The concept of the Arab nation should reaffirm, wherever it is present, whether in state constitutions or party programs, a sense of belonging to the Arab nation, due to their countries being part of the Arab homeland. From the premise of the participant's deep belief that there is no alternative to unity, they studied the difficult circumstances being experienced by the Arab homeland and saw that unity should be achieved gradually. They also noted that over the 43 years of its existence, the Arab League has (only) achieved Arab solidarity. It has not, however, been able to present advanced formulae for unionized action. Any new presentation should constitute an advance on the formula of the Arab League.

Therefore, after studying the Arab union plan presented by the brother struggler Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, which takes as its point of departure the division and backwardness that now defines the Arab nation, the participants saw in the plan a practical political pathway that

preserves a pan-Arab existence, paves the way for correct unionized steps, spreads confidence, and achieves cooperation and integration among the Arab parties. It is especially notable that the plan calls for the protection of the Arab homeland; the defense of territorial integrity; the realization of Arab economic and social development; the establishment of Arab economic unity on sound principles; the consolidation and enrichment of Arab-Islamic culture; the development of scientific research; the raising of the living standard of the Arab citizen and the improvement of working conditions; the coordination of the monetary, credit, and banking policy; the coordination with the central bank; and the combat of economic and financial disorders.

This union is not an alternative to unity, but it is a major station on the road to it. The plan also supports the creation of unions between two or more Arab countries so that they may form a basic region within the Arab homeland. The conference decided to form a committee to present the Arab union plan both to the Arab countries not represented at our conference and to the Arab League, so the plan can be put on their agenda for work in preparation for its approval. Within this context, this conference has decided to form a committee from Libya, Algeria, North Yemen, and Sudan to present the union plan to the Arab countries that have not attended the conference, to explain it, and to follow it up. This should be done before the end of February at the latest.

#### The Arab-Zionist conflict and the Palestinian cause:

The Palestine problem constitutes the essence of the Arab conflict with the Zionist enemy and its protectors, the imperialists and Zionists, since it is a conflict over existence, not borders. It is the central cause of the Arabs because the basic objective of planting the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine is based on the principle of tearing apart the Arab homeland and separating its eastern part from its western part, and consequently preventing the achievement of Arab unity, and spreading imperialist and Zionist influence and hegemony over the Arab homeland in order to continue plundering its riches, controlling its resources, and obstructing its development and progress. On this premise the parties participating in this pan-Arab conference confirm the following:

The Palestine problem is the central cause of the Arabs and their pan-Arab battle. Consequently, no Arab side has the right to act on the problem separately, and it can only be dealt with in the context of common pan-Arab action.

Marginal conflicts and battles should be avoided, and the basic conflict with the Zionist enemy should be the focus since it concerns the existence and future of the Arab nation.

Every Arab country should define its relations with other Arab countries in light of the attitudes of those countries to the racist Zionist enemy in occupied Palestine.

Settling the conflict with the Zionist enemy in favor of the Arab nation requires the massing of the Arab energies in the political, economic, and military fields, and their hurling into the battle of fate with the Zionist enemy and its protectors. The aim should be to liberate Palestine, holy Jerusalem, and the occupied Arab territories through the consolidation of the cohesive struggle of the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese national steadfastness triangle, and the unification of the groups of the Palestinian revolution within the framework of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. This should be done on the basis of a political path hostile to imperialism and Zionism; the consolidation of the armed struggle; the firm adherence to the national and pan-Arab elements; and the confrontation of all the liquidationist, capitulationist, and defeatist solutions.

Any contact or normalization in any form with the Zionist racist enemy must be condemned, considering that it constitutes a danger to the Palestinian cause and an aggression against the pan-Arab line.

The conference considers that the treacherous and capitulatory Camp David agreements and the wars, results, and conspiracies which have branched out from them aim at eliminating, in the interest of the Zionist enemy, the Palestinian cause and the acquisitions of the Arab liberation and progressive masses. The Zionist settlement colonialism in occupied Palestine constitutes a colonialist and racist platform for international Zionism which the United Nations has decided to consider a form of racism and apartheid.

The conference calls on the world's liberation, progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces to confront the imperialist and Zionist attempts to harm this important historical resolution.

The United States is responsible for the consolidation of the Zionist entity, for supporting its aggressive and expansionist settlement policies, and for protecting its colonialist and racist methods. The United States has become a partner in the presence of the expansionist settlement aggression through the treaty of strategic alliance between the United States and Zionism and through its direct military presence in the Arab arena.

The conference hails the popular uprising which has embraced the Arab occupied territories and which constitutes a real revolution in the face of the Zionist occupation and its racist methods of repression, terrorism, and the committing of massacres, carnage, and operations of mass deportation against Palestinian Arab citizens, acts which violate the principles of international law, the International Declaration of Human Rights and Geneva agreements of 1949.

The conference calls on all Arabs to support this uprising by various means including donations, volunteering, and popular mobilization. The conference also urges that the uprising be supported on the various information and political planes in order to guarantee its continuation, considering that it is a real response to the stances of capitulation, weakness, and elimination. The uprising is a consolidation of the path of armed struggle as a correct revolutionary way to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the inalienable and legitimate national rights of our Palestinian Arab people, including the people's right to return to self-determination, and to establish an independent state on the entire territory of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

The conference has decided to set up popular committees in participating countries and to call on all Arab countries to do so with the aim of collecting donations, accepting volunteers and mass mobilization, and intensifying information and diplomatic efforts in a permanent way, thereby mobilizing public opinion in the Arab and international arenas.

The conference has also decided to convene in Algeria an international conference on solidarity with the uprising of our people in the occupied homeland in order to mobilize international public opinion in support of the just Palestinian cause. In implementing this decision, a preparatory committee is to be set up with representatives from Algeria, Sudan, Tunisia, North Yemen, and Democratic Yemen.

The problems which face Arab joint action:

The participants have affirmed the importance of finding solutions to these problems, solutions which are in harmony with the pan-Arab line of the Arab nation and its aims for independence, liberation, and unity.

The standpoint toward the resumption of relations with Egypt in light of the Camp David agreements:

With respect to this issue, the participants have decided the following:

Arab joint action should be consolidated to eliminate the Camp David agreements, their consequences, and all capitulatory and defeatist solutions. Work should be done to return Egypt to the Arab ranks, free from the shackles of Camp David, so that Egypt may assume its natural role in the Arab liberation movement and in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and its lackeys, and so that Egypt may become a fundamental force in the battle against the Zionist enemy.

The participants praise the struggle waged by the patriotic and pan-Arab forces of our Arab people in Egypt. The participants affirm the necessity to support the



forces in order to escalate their struggle against the treacherous plans of Camp David and the policy of normalization with the Zionist enemy.

**The Iraq-Iran war:**

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, the participants affirm the continuation of the work for putting an end to this destructive war and establishing peace, security, and stability in the region in a way that safeguards the interests of the Arab nation and the fraternal Iranian Muslim people, as well as unites their potentialities to resist the common enemy represented by imperialism, colonialism, and backwardness, and to establish relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between regional states. In this context, the participants condemn the presence of the NATO fleets in the Arabian Gulf and call for action to drive them out.

**The Western Sahara issue:**

As regards the Western Sahara problem, the participants confirmed the need to reach a just solution which guarantees for the Arab people in the Western Sahara the right to self-determination within the framework of the resolutions of the OAU, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement, in a manner that serves the unity of the Arab Maghreb on the road to comprehensive Arab unity.

**The situation in Lebanon:**

The participants discussed the situation in sister Lebanon, the suffering of Arab people there, and the sacrifices they had made in the confrontation of the Camp David imperialist, Zionist, and agent forces that aim to destroy the unity and Arabism of Lebanon. The participants praised the struggle of our Lebanese Arab people with its national and pan-Arab forces, and the role of steadfast Syria in backing this struggle and its forces, resulting in the repulsion of the Zionist invasion from the majority of the Lebanese soil, the expulsion of the Atlantic fleets, and the abrogation of the ill-omened 17 June agreement.

They also confirmed the importance of the efforts carried out by the Lebanese nationalist forces, with the backing of Syria, toward the liberation of Lebanon from the Zionist enemy and its agents, and the achievement of the national reconciliation which guarantees the unity, independence, and Arabism of Lebanon and the building of a society of justice and equality among its sons.

The participants saluted the heroic Lebanese national resistance which is fighting the Zionist enemy and its agents, and confirmed the importance of backing the Syrian-Palestinian-national Lebanese alliance of struggle in the confrontation of the continuing Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. The conference confirms the need to halt the camps war in Lebanon in consolidation of the cohesive struggle between the Lebanese national

forces and the Palestinian revolution, a matter which consolidates the path of armed struggle in the confrontation of the Zionist enemy and its agents.

The participants saluted the steadfastness of Syria, its role and sacrifices in the confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist attack and the continuing Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. They also confirmed the importance of the consolidation of this steadfastness in the direction of achieving a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy, for the continuation of the struggle against this enemy, and in confrontation of the plans for hegemony and control which the imperialist and Zionist forces are implementing, which are aimed against the existence and fate of the Arab nation.

The ruling Arab parties confirmed the condemnation of the aggression and foreign interference in the internal affairs of Sudan, and highly value the brilliant victory of the Sudanese people and its Armed Forces and the defeat of the foreign-backed rebellion. They also support and back the Sudanese people in the defense of its Islamic-Arab identity, and call on all the Arab states to provide moral and material support. They praised Sudan's serious attitude to the achievement of a political and democratic solution to its national problems.

Now the recommendations, the general recommendations:

The conference decides: First, to hold an annual meeting of the ruling Arab parties and organizations when there is a pan-Arab cause for this. Second, to entrust the Jamahiriya to follow up all the matters pertaining to this conference until it holds its next regular meeting.

Finally, the conference salutes the pan-Arab initiative by the brother Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, for the convening of this important historic meeting. It also salutes the important pan-Arab role played by the Jamahiriya in its confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist forces and their agents, and confirms its support for this steadfast pan-Arab citadel.

**Sudanese Delegation Departs**

LD121957 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT  
12 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli 12 Jan (JANA)—Brother Mirghani 'Abd al-Rahman al-Nasri, member of the Sudanese State Council, and his delegation left Tripoli this afternoon.

Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, headed those seeing him off. He was also seen off by a number of Libyan Arab Armed Forces officers, the secretary of the brotherhood bureau in Khartoum, and the Sudanese ambassador and staff of the Sudanese Embassy in the Jamahiriya.



**Sudanese Official Cables Thanks**

*LD131456 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT  
13 Jan 88*

[Text] Tripoli, Ayn al-Nar [January] 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—"Mirghani" the member of the head of state's Supreme Council in sisterly Sudan sent a cable to the leader of the revolution on his departure with his accompanying delegation yesterday.

He said: "Brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great Al-Fatih of September Revolution.

It gives me pleasure as I leave your sisterly country at the end of my visit, to present to you in my name and on behalf of my accompanying delegation's members our sincere thanks and appreciation to all that we were met with of genuine Arab generosity that reflects the strength of the fraternal links and co-operation which exist between our two sisterly (?countries)".

Mirghani went on to say: "It also gives me happiness to praise what aid and assistance sisterly Jamahiriyyah kept on extending to many aspects of life and had a great effect on overcoming the many hardships our country had experienced" adding: Thank you on such truthful fraternal stances, I pray to Allah to take our hands for the progress of the Arab nation, its advance and its prosperity. With my assurances of highest fraternal respects".

**Syria's Al-Ahmar Departs**

*LD132237 Tripoli JANA in English 1849 GMT  
13 Jan 88*

[Text] Tripoli, Ayn al-Nar [January] 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—"Abdallah al-Ahmar, the assistant secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli at noon today after taking part in the sessions of the nationalist conference of Arab ruling parties.

At Tripoli International Airport, he was seen off by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress, the head and members of the Syrian Arab relations' bureau in Great Jamahiriyyah.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar made a statement to JANA praising the unity initiative from the leader of the revolution saying: "We highly appreciate the leader of the Al-Fatih Revolution's initiative which was the basis for such an assembly which outcome comes within the framework of the joint action of those parties in the coming stage".

He added: "On our part, we will work towards putting these outcomes in action and make it as a first step that represents the minimum for arriving at more common dividends on the road for attaining our goals in Arab unity, liberation of Palestine, the progress and developments of our Arab countries and to make the Arab man master over himself and his destiny".

'Abdallah al-Ahmar added: "We take pride in the Libyan Arab people which assured us through what we have experienced and through our following-up of people's congresses debates, that it is practically putting forward unity issues laid by the leader of the revolution, which we stressed upon in the nationalist conference of the Arab ruling parties. We are proud of this people which represents a base for joint Arab action towards liberation and unity. It is in the first vanguard, and we are with it in the march until victory over the enemies and achieve what aim and ends we aspire".

He concluded saying: "We will be returning to Syria and we are all happy about the positive outcome of this conference".

**PDYR Delegation Ends Visit**

*LD141011 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT  
13 Jan 88*

[Text] Tripoli, Ayn al-Nar [January] 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Mahdi 'Abdallah Sa'id the member of both the Central Committee and the Presidium Council in South Yemen and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening after taking part in the sessions of the (?antinationalist) conference of the Arab ruling parties.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud bid them farewell at the airport with the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress and the ambassador and staff members of the South Yemen Embassy to Great Jamahiriyyah.

**GCC Ministers Conclude Talks, Issue Statement**

*LD131104 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2030 GMT  
12 Jan 88*

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 12 Jan (KUNA)—The GCC ministers of labor and social affairs concluded here today the proceedings of their ninth session by issuing a communique in which they condemn the incidents at holy Mecca and the repeated Iranian aggressions against the State of Kuwait.

In their final session the participants affirmed their rejection of the disturbances in the holy places, which harm the security and safety of pilgrims and the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. They affirm the right of the latter to adopt whatever measures it considers appropriate in order to prevent the repetition of such events. They also affirm their solidarity with the State of Kuwait in its measures in order to protect the security of its society and its territorial waters.

The participants issued a statement on the Iraq-Iran war in which they expressed their deep regret for the determination of the Iranian side to continue the war and its noncompliance with the repeated calls for peace and a solution to the conflict by peaceful means, and with their

appreciation for the Iraqi stance, which complies continuously with the peaceful initiatives for the establishment of peace between the two countries in a comprehensive and durable way.

In a statement issued with regard to the popular uprising in the occupied territories, the participants condemn the repressive and savage acts which have been carried out by the military authorities there for more than a month against the defenseless Palestinian people: killing, expulsion, and arrest, which has revolted the international community and international conscience.

They also call on the Security Council, the Committee for Human Rights, and other international organizations to carry out their duties which are stipulated in their charters in order to protect the defenseless person wherever he is in the world, in affirmation of their credibility. They also call on the Arab states and organizations to stand by the Palestinians' side in order to support this uprising, considering the fact that it is a historical responsibility which is assumed by every Arab. [passage omitted]

They adopted the time and venue of the next session, which is to be held in the United Arab Emirates in 1990, in addition to other various issues. [passage omitted]

#### **'Positive' Iranian Response to GCC Expected**

PM141039 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic  
13 Jan 88 p 1

[Unattributed "exclusive" report: "AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Reports From the Gulf: Syrian Reconciliatory Role Is Welcomed but Joint Meeting With Tehran Is Ruled Out"]

[Excerpt] Gulf sources have stated that prospects for a dialogue with Tehran are encouraging and that the GCC states expect a positive response from Iran. They stressed to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the success of the current contacts between the GCC and Iran depends on Iran's reply to the message sent by UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah [al-Nu'aymi] to Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, delivered to him by Ambassador Sayf Sa'id Musa'id.

The sources said that the message was the first step in the contacts with Tehran after the Tehran GCC summit held in Riyadh on 26 December, which authorized the UAE to begin contacts with Tehran in coordination with Saudi Arabia, the state currently acting as GCC and summit chairman.

They further stated that the GCC states look forward to a positive and realistic reply in practice, not just in the form of press statements. The sources ruled out the idea of a joint meeting between the GCC foreign ministers and Iranian officials, even if such an Iranian reply is received, "at least not at this stage."

They added that the "coming meeting will be at a much lower level than the level of foreign ministers," that it will be a preparatory meeting, and its results will determine whether an expanded meeting should be held between representatives of the GCC states and Iran.

The sources explained that the GCC states expect a positive reply "in view of what we have heard about the Iranian leadership welcoming and expressing willingness to discuss a reconciliation dialogue with the GCC states, to prevent an escalation of the war and end the Iranian threats to the GCC states and international shipping in the Gulf and the Hormuz Strait."

The same sources noted that Omani officials had held contacts with Iran before the GCC summit and that the idea of a collective meeting between GCC and Iranian officials was raised. They also said that it is unlikely that UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, who was authorized by the GCC summit to initiate contacts with Iran, would visit Tehran in the near future. They emphasized that the visit would not take place "before we get positive practical signals from Tehran."

They commended Syria's (reconciliatory) role between the GCC states and Iran, adding that the Syrian initiative is appreciated by the GCC leaders and that the GCC states hope that Syria, by virtue of its good relations with Iran, would be able to really influence Iran in favor of a dialogue between the two sides. [passage omitted]

#### **Gulf States 'Wish To Promote' Ties With Egypt**

NC121559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT  
12 Jan 88

[Text] Doha, 12 Jan (MENA)—Sources in the Gulf have stated that the Gulf states have now come to realize the importance of the effective role that Egypt had played in the Arab economic funds and financial institutions in the past. The same sources further said that as a consequence, these same countries now wish to restore Egypt's membership in these funds.

In statements to MENA, these sources said that the Arab Economic Fund group will convene a meeting for this purpose in the Sultanate of Oman within the next 3 months.

Meanwhile, Gulf sources have said that the Gulf states wish to promote cooperation with Egypt in the war industry sphere. These sources affirmed that some countries have actually begun to study aspects of cooperation with Egypt in this sphere with a view to achieving some kind of Arab self-sufficiency in the production of military equipment, as well as exporting this equipment to various countries that have good relations with the Arab nation.

**Arab War Industries Board Chairman Interviewed**  
*JN131356 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic*  
11 Jan 88 p 19

[Interview with Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-Urabi, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab War Industries Organization, by an unidentified AL-SIYASAH reporter in Cairo "late 1987"]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Lieutenant General, what are the organization's specialized activities?

[Al-Urabi] The activities in general can be divided into three main fields: research and development, production, and post-sale services; that is, the technical services that are rendered to maintain, repair, and develop the equipment and arms systems produced by the organization. This is the general division of fields. In the fields of specialization, the organization concentrates on four branches of war industries: aviation, guided and unguided missiles, armored cars, and electronics, especially those relating to aircraft. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Is the organization now fully equipped to improve its production in light of the great world advancement in the field of armament?

[Al-Urabi] In light of the established objectives and production tasks, we can say that the organization has the necessary production base—factories, machinery, and advanced equipment on the one hand and the manpower consisting of engineers, designers, and technicians of the highest caliber on the other. The important thing now is the market and financing. There will be no problem.

[Reporter] Does the present capital permit development of production in the future?

[Al-Urabi] This is very possible. The factories exist and the manpower, which consists of 18,000 elements of the highest caliber in the world, also exists.

[Reporter] When the organization was established in 1975, it was supposed to be a strategic Arab armament project. Then the project was frozen. Are there any bases on which such a major project can be preserved?

[Al-Urabi] Let me rephrase your question: What considerations must be taken in the future to prevent a recurrence of the freeze? My answer is that we must benefit from our past mistakes. We must view this organization as a pan-Arab organization serving the entire Arab region, not just the partners. We must find out what happened and try to avoid its recurrence in the future by clearly defining the organization's system of work and role. More than that, there must be goodwill. There must also be clearly defined political objectives so that the organization's work will not be affected by political or economic changes.

[Reporter] You once said that you are preserving the organization in the hope that the original partners would return. Some Arab partners have now expressed a desire to return. Would the contribution formula change this time?

[Al-Urabi] It all depends on when and how the Arab partners would return. Would all of them return, or just some of them? Let me be honest—and I hope that we have long overcome our sensitivities—if matters depended on Egypt, then as the president said: Egypt is capable of operating the organization alone. In fact, this is what has happened since 1979. Work has not stopped since that date. The organization will continue to function with Egypt and any of the Arab partners who want to return.

[Reporter] Is the organization's advanced technology suitable for the nature of the existing wars and does it afford a potent deterrence?

[Al-Urabi] The organization's products are in accordance with the most up-to-date armament technology. There may be more advanced technologies elsewhere in the world, but the fact is we, too, can provide such advanced technology with the highest competence to whoever wants it. But it all depends on funds and the ability of the client state to absorb and maintain such weapons. I can produce a very sophisticated weapon, but its price will be exorbitant and the costs of its use and maintenance very high. Following the technological boom in the armament field and the production of a new advanced generation of weapons, people are now voicing the opinion that we must not depend on very sophisticated weapons. We should go for a modest level of production in order to ensure arms that are cheap and easy to produce and also less costly to use and maintain. So matters now depend on economic feasibility.

Another field remains. We modernize old armament systems to increase their efficiency. We view matters economically like the rest of the world.

[Reporter] How do you do that from the practical viewpoint?

[Al-Urabi] I can produce a missile at a cost of \$500,000. But such a missile will be difficult to sell. But if I produce a missile at a cost of \$100,000, just as powerful as the first missile, then I can sell it. Still, whoever wants a missile of the first type, we can also produce it for him.

[Reporter] What level has the organization attained in manufacturing guided missiles?

[Al-Urabi] A very advanced level has been attained in manufacturing guided and unguided missiles. The organization is also capable of offering more sophisticated types.



[Reporter] All specialists are greatly interested in the Tucano aircraft. Why this type in particular?

[Al-'Urabi] This plane has very advanced technical specifications. It is highly efficient for training and its price is suitable. It has been used in Egypt and Iraq as well as in big countries like Britain. We are manufacturing it for basic training purposes because it has many advantages and is economically fit for production.

[Reporter] Has the organization's aircraft industry reached a stage allowing for large-scale exports?

[Al-'Urabi] We are exporting the Tucano as well as other types. However, manufacturing costly armament systems like aircraft is limited. Once this becomes economical we will produce them on a large scale.

[Reporter] Can the organization meet any demand for this type when necessary?

[Al-'Urabi] Yes, at present we can do so.

[Reporter] This means the organization has enough resources to meet such demands?

[Al-'Urabi] We possess these resources and production is continuing. If a country expresses an urgent need or asks to be given priority in obtaining such aircraft, this can be coordinated with the Defense Ministry because production currently goes to the Egyptian Air Force. However, any urgent demand can be coordinated with those quarters. At present, the line is loaded and operating with full power.

[Reporter] Can the organization meet any specific demands by Arab states?

[Al-'Urabi] This is possible if each side specifies its purpose, what it wants, and in what quantity. We will be ready.

[Reporter] Can the organization's products operate in various operational theaters, the Gulf theater for instance?

[Al-'Urabi] The types of weapon the organization is manufacturing were not selected haphazardly. They were selected after an extensive study of the types of weapons on the market. We selected what suits us, what can be used in our terrain and airspace and by our soldiers. Based on all of this, we decided on the suitable weapons we are manufacturing. We also take into consideration economic feasibility in order not to produce an expensive weapon no one will purchase.

[Reporter] It is frequently reported that Egypt and some Arab countries have struck deals to purchase the organization's products. Is this true?

[Al-'Urabi] Yes, talks are currently under way. Contacts in this regard increased after the arms exhibition and may further increase after the Egyptian arms exhibition in Kuwait and after the field marshal's visit to Kuwait. We are ready to produce what is demanded and also make the necessary changes. Our engineers are highly qualified in the sphere of research and development. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] More than one Arab state was a member of the organization. Now there is cooperation with some other quarters. What governs this process of international cooperation?

[Al-'Urabi] This is an important question. Agreement on international cooperation within the framework of the current four participating firms was reached during the presence of the Arab partners and is not a new subject. Joint production with foreign countries came with an Egyptian decision to maintain the organization's operation or continuation of its tasks in Egypt and abroad.

[Reporter] Some arms deals the region's states request from the United States are met with strong domestic opposition. Is there a solution for this issue?

[Al-'Urabi] If the request for a specific missile like the Stinger or other equipment is turned down, we might be able to develop the present types or manufacture new, similar types in cooperation with some foreign firms. In such a situation we would have our decision in our hands and not in the hands of other states. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Some Arab countries have developed independent war industries. How do you view this process from an Arab armament perspective?

[Al-'Urabi] If these industries exist within a pan-Arab framework, then this is good. However, these industries should not compete with each other because the market does not tolerate more competition. Any country can set up its own factories, but we should not repeat ourselves. This is not an opinion as much as it is an objective fact.

The fact that is well-known in the whole world is that Egypt, and I will not say the Arab Organization, is excelling in aircraft industries. Hence, it would be illogical for another Arab state to say it will establish an aircraft industry, for instance. Egypt is also advanced in manufacturing missiles. Hence, it would be wasteful to talk about another missile industry, but it would be logical if another Arab country produced a certain type which Egypt does not produce. It should do so within the framework of an integrated objective. It will lose morally and materially if the purpose is competition because we are a nation based on integration. [passage omitted]



### **Palestinian Affairs**

#### **PLO Denies Political Negotiations Offer**

*JN141306 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1210 GMT 14 Jan*

[Excerpts] Israel radio mentioned at noon today that Foreign Minister Peres informed his colleagues at a meeting yesterday that the PLO has recently proposed to Israel that negotiations be held with Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres. [passage omitted]

The office of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat immediately issued a statement categorically denying these Israeli claims. The statement said that these claims are part of the ongoing policy of deception to which Israel resorts to influence the Palestinian stand and undermine the uprising.

Yasir 'Arafat's office affirmed that the PLO continues to abide by its explicit stand calling for an international Middle East peace conference under UN auspices. This conference will be attended by all the parties concerned in the conflict and the five UN Security Council permanent members for the acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Chief among these rights are Palestinians' right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

#### **'Arafat Reacts to Statements by Israel's Rabin**

*JN132000 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1745 GMT 13 Jan 88*

[Gasab al-Khashif dispatch from Baghdad]

[Text] In a statement to our radio, Yasir 'Arafat has commented on Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's statements in which he said that the PLO has nothing to do with the uprising in the occupied territory and that the uprising took place because of the frustration felt by the Palestinians.

Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] stated: It seems that confusion has reached its peak with Rabin. On 27 December Rabin offered the PLO a proposal through YEDIO'OT AHARONOT in which he asked the PLO to stop the so-called violence in exchange for halting arrests in the occupied territory. Rabin's condition was that the announcement be issued directly by the PLO, not through mediators. 'Arafat added: It seems our rejection of that proposal has angered Rabin who has made new statements that contradict what his Prime Minister Shamir said to [Israeli] radio in Hebrew the day before yesterday. Shamir noted that the supporters of 'Arafat, Fatah, and the PLO, who take orders from the PLO leadership, are the ones who stage demonstrations and instigations in Gaza and the West Bank.

'Arafat reported: What Shamir noted was affirmed by David Levi, Hayim Barlev, and the head of the Israeli civil administration in the West Bank. In statements to

radios and newspapers, these officials affirmed that the forces leading the uprising are represented by the youths organization, which is affiliated with Fatah and other organizations. They agreed through Levi and Barlev that what is taking place is a new strategy implemented by the PLO. 'Arafat noted the contradiction in the Israeli statements.

Referring to the uprising as despair, as mentioned in the Israeli defense minister's statements, Abu 'Ammar said: I refer Rabin to the slogans raised by our masses calling for an end to the occupation and for independence. I also refer him to the official memorandums that were handed by our leaders inside the occupied territory to all foreign visitors and international organizations. These memorandums affirm the need to end the occupation and establish the Palestinian state under the PLO. These memorandums were made public and are known by the Israeli minister who must understand that our Palestinian people will wrest their freedom and independence whether Israeli likes it or not.

#### **XINHUA Interviews 'Arafat on 'Uprising' Aims**

*OW132150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT  
13 Jan 88*

[Text] Baghdad, January 12 (XINHUA)—The current Palestinian uprising is aimed at "ending Israeli occupation and setting up an independent Palestinian state," Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), said here today. In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, 'Arafat described the uprising as "a link in a continued chain" and "the strongest wave (so far) against the Israel occupation." He said: "The Palestinian people would use all means, including armed struggle, to end Israeli occupation in accordance with the UN Charter and resolutions."

He told XINHUA that the idea of setting up a Palestinian government-in-exile has been submitted to the Palestinian leadership and referred to the PLO legal and political committees for consideration. "Palestinian leaders are making contacts with all their friends and brothers, consulting them on all aspects of the proposal," he said.

Palestinians in the occupied territories rose against Israeli authorities on December 8. Israel mobilized four divisions of regular troops to reinforce frontier guards in an attempt to quell the uprising. Last week, 'Arafat said, the Israeli military command began to use tanks, armoured vehicles, helicopters, and gas bombs against refugee camps in towns and cities.

He said that "the bombs dropped by Israeli helicopters have affected the nerves and the respiratory systems of many people and caused a number of pregnant women and children to die." So far, he said, more than 60 Palestinians have been killed, 600 wounded and more than 8,000 arrested by Israeli authorities, adding that the number of Palestinian casualties is rising daily.

'Arafat called for the formation of an international force to undertake the responsibility for protecting Palestinian residents in the occupied territories.

Referring to the PLO position on the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, 'Arafat said that it was one of the most important means of achieving a just settlement of the Palestine question. There is international consensus on this idea, which is supported by the Soviet Union and China as well as the non-aligned nations, Islamic and Arab countries, African states and the European Community, 'Arafat said. He said that the proposed international conference should be sponsored by the UN and attended by the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council and all parties to the conflict in the region, including the PLO.

He stressed that the PLO must participate in the proposed conference on an equal footing with the other parties to fulfill the rights of Palestinians in compliance with international law and related UN resolutions.

'Arafat expressed his appreciation for the support of the Chinese Government and people for the Palestinian cause.

He also urged the Iranian leadership to accept UN peace initiatives and immediately end the eight-year-old Gulf War which is detrimental, he said, not only to the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian people but also the Palestinian cause.

**'Arafat Says Committees To Consider Government**  
LD132027 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic  
1702 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has said that the issue of setting up a Palestinian government-in-exile has been referred to two committees, a legal committee and political one, for discussion.

In a press statement, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said there would have to be an agreement of the Palestinian National Council on this idea. He added: When we come close to our land—Palestine—and to realizing our objective, then the conditions of that stage will require the setting up of such a government.

He said that such a government-in-exile had nothing to do with the issue of the proposed international conference, because any revolution coming close to the land and independence has to proclaim its government, as happened with the Algerians, the Vietnamese, and many national liberation movements.

# **PLO To Return 'Hundreds' of Deportees**

NC131758 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1715 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] A responsible source in the PLO office in Abu Dhabi has stated that the PLO intends to organize the return to the occupied territories of hundreds of Palestinians deported by Israel over the past 2 decades. The Palestinians will return by ship. The source, who asked not to be identified, told a group of newsmen, including an AFP correspondent, that the ship will sail from a European port and will try to anchor at Haifa.

The source went on to say that hundreds of Palestinians, including PLO leaders like [PNC Speaker] Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and Bishop Ilyas Khuri, will be aboard the ship. He noted that well-known international figures and members of the UN committee in defense of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people will accompany the Palestinian passengers.

## **'Return Journey' Planned**

JN140816 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English  
14 Jan 88 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Text] Amman—The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has decided to organise a "return journey" for Palestinians deported by Israel from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The planned symbolic journey will be aboard a ship to an Israeli-held port as part of an international campaign aimed at forcing the Jewish state to revoke its orders to expel Palestinians from the occupied territories.

The PLO decision, taken by the Executive Committee of the organisation which met in Baghdad Monday, calls for inviting international personalities and human rights activists to join the journey.

A Palestinian official told the JORDAN TIMES Wednesday that the decision was based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 605, which was endorsed last month. The resolution called on Israel not to expel Palestinians from the occupied territories and said such expulsions would be a clear violation of the Geneva convention on treatment of people under occupation.

The planned journey "is not a publicity stunt," said the source, who himself was expelled by the Israeli occupation authorities in the early 70s. "We are indeed serious about launching the campaign to reverse the Israeli orders and claim our right to return to our country," he said.

Though Israel is not expected to allow the ship to dock at any of its ports, "all Palestinians who have been expelled from their land are determined to try to enforce the Security Council resolution, which revealed the illegitimacy of the Israeli order and upheld our right to return to our land," he said.

No date has been set for the journey but PLO officials here told the JORDAN TIMES contacts were underway to organise the event. Contacts will be made with Arab and European countries to use one of their ports to launch the trip, the officials said. According to Palestinian sources, the PLO favours an Arab port, preferably in a frontline state, but it will also request the permission of European countries.

A source said the PLO also hoped the step "will create international pressure on the Israeli Government to stop its arbitrary measures against the Palestinians and recognise the Palestinian people's rights."

The idea was first endorsed by the PLO in 1977 following the expulsions of elected Arab mayors and other Palestinian leaders from the West Bank and Gaza. According to the original idea, the ship was to start its trip from one of the European ports and pass through a number of countries on its way "to promote the case of the deportees and the Palestinian cause."

The ship was supposed to be equipped with informative leaflets about Palestinian history and the PLO while the deportees and the invited international personalities would give lectures and press conferences about the plight of the Palestinian people. The idea was not translated into action then, but, according to the sources, the popular uprising in the West Bank and Gaza and the subsequent Security Council resolutions have encouraged the PLO to revive the idea.

The sources said that the PLO leadership had already started preparing lists of deportees who will board the ship. According to a report in the AL-RAY daily, Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, PNC member Shaykh Bayyud al-Tamimi and PLO Executive Committee member Bishop Ilyas Khuri—all expelled by the Israelis in the 1970s—will lead the trip.

Palestinian sources said that the PLO leadership's selection process would take the background of the deportees into consideration—only those who were not involved in military actions against Israel and had not signed their deportation order as some Palestinians are usually forced to do will be taken aboard. "The PLO does not want to give Israel a chance to raise problems over the identity of the deportees," said one of the sources.

#### **PLO Denounces Deportation of 4 Palestinians**

JN132105 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2020 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jan (WAKH)—The PLO denounced here this evening Israel's deportation of four Arab citizens to southern Lebanon as part of its repressive measures to confront the popular uprising. Bassam Abu Sharif, adviser to the PLO chairman for information, has described this measure as new evidence of Israel's indifference to international bodies and charters, especially the United Nations and the Security Council.

The Security Council earlier had issued a resolution asking Israel not to deport any Arab citizens from the occupied Palestinian territories. In a statement to WAKH, Abu Sharif said that the deportation is viewed as more evidence of Israel's rejection of UN Security Council resolutions. This action will make the Security Council assume its human and political responsibilities in order to take effective measures to protect the Palestinian people and end the organized Israeli terrorist campaigns against Palestinians.

The Palestinian official stressed the need to send international forces to the occupied Palestinian territories. He said this is an urgent and pressing issue, affirming that the Palestinian people are determined to continue to resist the occupation until the last Israeli soldier leaves the occupied territories.

Concluding his statement, Abu Sharif asserted that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his war minister, Yitzhaq Rabin, are committing a mistake if they believe the deportation of Palestinian citizens will limit the sweeping popular revolution. They will commit another mistake if they think that stepping up the use of force against our people will compel them to stop their resistance to end the occupation.

#### **BBC Interviews PFLP-GC's Ahmad Jibril**

JN131811 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab  
Radio in Arabic 1722 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] At noon today, the BBC carried an interview with Mr Ahmad Jibril, PFLP-GC secretary general, who commented on the current events in Palestine. He said that the uprising will continue for a long time, adding that it is a challenge to current Arab policy on the Palestinian issue and the irresolute policies of the PLO.

Responding to a question on whether this uprising constitutes a new phase in the Arab-Zionist dispute, Jibril stated: Yes, our people's action inside Palestine is a new and important phase in the struggle of our Palestinian people and will affect the future of our struggle. Our armed military struggle will be crowned with an overwhelming popular uprising.

Replying to another question on the role of the Palestinian organizations and the popular uprising's response, which is a spontaneous challenge to the Palestinian factions, the PFLP-GC secretary general said: We believe that this uprising constitutes a challenge to those who abandoned the PLO Charter and the aims of our Palestinian Arab people. He added that the overwhelming popular uprising has penetrated the Zionist wall and will be a prelude to important results which will shake and defeat the Zionist presence in the Palestinian territory.

Jibril said: Our people and kinfolk in Palestine are now imposing their presence in an overwhelming popular revolution which has dictated new facts that can no longer be bypassed by anyone. These facts transform the defeatist proposals into wornout solutions which our men, women, and children have trampled upon with their sacred stones.

#### **West Bank Incidents, Casualties Noted**

JN131217 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab  
Radio in Arabic 1148 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Brethren, we have just received the following: Since morning our people throughout Palestine have been staging demonstrations and confronting the enemy forces. These demonstrations and confrontations are still going on in Qalandiyah, Jabal al-Mukabbir, and Bayt Hanun. Six citizens were wounded when the enemy opened fire. One of them was identified as struggler Mahir Taha.

Demonstrations are now being staged in the yard of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. A state of alert is also noted in Hebron.

Our people are at this moment confronting the Zionist forces in the villages of Yatta, Sa'ir, and Bani Na'im.

#### **10 Camps Under Military Siege**

JN131242 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab  
Radio in Arabic 1152 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Brother listeners, we have just received the following: Ten camps in Palestine are under a complete military siege to isolate them from the outside world. However, according to our information, these camps are like liberated oases. Their inhabitants are enduring the discomforts and cooperating to ensure that essential commodities are obtained and the racist forces are confronted. These camps are: Al-Amawi camp, Al-Jalazun camp, and all the Gaza Strip camps, including Jabalyah, Al-Shati', Al-Nusayrat, Al-Maghazi, Dayr al-Balah, Khan Yunus, and Rafah. Thus, the whole of Gaza is aflame.

The enemy has sent large numbers of its forces to extinguish this flame and dominate the Strip. There are more troops in Gaza now than there were when the Strip was occupied in 1967.



**Chad**

**Libyan Air Force Overflies Bardai 12 Jan**

*AB131924 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French*  
1845 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] As we have previously stated, Libya does not want anything else but war. The violation of the cease-fire engineered by the OAU [words indistinct] of Libya. Moreover, the Libyan Air Force yesterday at 1 o'clock and at 8 o'clock [time not further specified] flew over the Bardai locality, the same time that deliberations of experts from the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libyan conflict were going on in Libreville.

**Ex-Opposition Member Returns, Comments on Libya**

*AB131653 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French*  
1845 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Excerpt] El Hadj Oumar Ibrahim, chief of the Korom Adjada Canton in the Bata region and a former military leader in the opposition, has just returned to Chad after living for several years in exile in Libya. In an interview with Radio Chad, he elaborated on Libya's machinations against Chadians living in Libya. The following explanations given by him have been translated by Moussa Dabo:

[Begin Ibrahim recording in Arabic fading into French translation] My name is El Hadj Oumar Ibrahim. I am the chief of the Korom Adjada Canton in Bata region. I joined the rebellion group in the bush in 1977. Then I went to Libya, which I left to settle down in Saudi Arabia. I later returned to Ndjamena in 1980 [words indistinct]. I left Ndjamena in 1982 and lived in Libya from 1983 to 1987. I left Libya because the [word indistinct] had deteriorated considerably. As a military authority, I (?left) Tripoli on the occasion of a mission led by Adoum Manani and comprising Goukouni. I seized this opportunity to return to Chad because otherwise I would have found it impossible to leave Libya. Many Chadians would like to leave Libya, but are confronted with administrative and other obstacles. In the Libyan (?offensive) [words indistinct] our children are dying for no good reason. They are enlisted at the age of 13, 14, or 15. For the Libyans, Chadians are all the same. No special treatment is given (?Arab Chadians). For instance, when the Libyans were driven out of Ouadi Doum, they blamed all the Chadians in (?Tripoli). I myself was personally jailed, along with mothers and children. We were ejected from our houses and put together into enclosed areas, thus isolated from the city. Yet, it was the Libyans themselves who had brought us to their country. Now they require that we secure a pass before leaving the country, or even before traveling inside Libya. In view of this, I felt that I had better return home. So I decided to (?leave) Tripoli. Once informed about my intention, Goukouni asked me to delay my departure for 6 months, because by then Ndjamena would be captured. He said I should not give in after so many years of struggle. I retorted: Even if the recapture

of Ndjamena were to take place within 6 days, I would still return to Chad. He then wanted to establish contact between me and [name indistinct] but I rejected the idea.

I am convinced that Libya will never renounce its designs on Chad even if all Chadians return to their country. I am also convinced that Goukouni is not working for the reconciliation. Evidence of this is that the plane that flew him to Tripoli had some 40 new recruits on board whereas our mission to Tripoli was designed to find avenues for unity. Goukouni was flanked with Libyans including [name indistinct] who has full control of every matter touching on Chad. [passage omitted] [end recording]

**Egypt**

**4 Arrested in Connection With Explosion**

*NC141012 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon*  
in Arabic 0945 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] The Egyptian authorities have arrested four persons whom they suspect of being connected with the explosion which took place near the U.S. Consulate in Alexandria last week.

**Military Security Delegation To Visit Malta**

*PM131321 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic*  
30 Dec 87 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Security and Military Cooperation Between Malta and Egypt"]

[Text] AL-MAJALLAH has learned that the Egyptian Government has finally decided to send a high-level military security delegation to Malta. The purpose of this delegation is to examine potential for cooperation between the two countries at this level and to confront some possibilities of new acts of violence occurring in the region. Informed sources said that the Maltese Government has recently supplied Egypt with important security information concerning the possibility of some groups detonating explosions on Egyptian territory.

**'Arsiat Sends 'Urgent' Message to Mubarak**

*NC141103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT*  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA)—PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent an urgent message to President Husni Mubarak dealing with the latest developments in the occupied territories. Dr. Taha al-Farnawani, director of the Foreign Ministry's Palestine Department, received the message during his meeting this morning with Zuhdi al-Qidrah, PLO charge d'affaires and Fatah representative in Cairo.

The message explains the latest developments in the West Bank and Gaza, Israel's deliberate escalation of the repressive measures against the Palestinians, and its insistence on deporting the nine Palestinians whom the

Israelis claim are responsible for the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. It should be noted that Israel deported four Palestinians to the border zone in southern Lebanon yesterday.

**Mubarak Reportedly Rejects U.S. Tabah Proposals**

PM141535 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic  
30 Dec 88 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak Votes With Those Who Reject U.S. Tabah Proposals"]

[Text] The Egyptian political grouping headed by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, which includes the majority of first-rank officials in the Egyptian Administration, has voted to reject new U.S. proposals concerning a settlement to the Egyptian-Israeli dispute over the Egyptian Tabah region. Official sources have mentioned—something which has been spoken about for the first time in Egypt—that President Mubarak voted along with those who reject these proposals when a debate arose among three tendencies: the tendency of rejection represented by Usamah al-Buz, that of acceptance represented by Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, and the moderate tendency represented by the Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

**Mahir Confirms Agreement 'In Principle' on Tabah**

NC131723 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jan (MENA)—Ambassador Ahmad Mahir, head of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's Legal Department, has affirmed that Egypt has agreed in principle to a U.S. plan on Tabah. Although he declined at this stage to elaborate on the plan, which was submitted by the U.S. State Department's legal adviser, he did state that in all its details the plan is in harmony with the Egyptian stand regarding the 14 Egyptian-Israeli border markers.

In an interview with the Egyptian Magazine AL-MU-SAWWAR to be published tomorrow, Friday, Mahir said the plan basically accepts Egypt's view on the markers. The reason for this, he added, is simple: Egypt possesses historical, political, and geographical proofs which convinced the U.S. Administration that Egypt's point of view is the correct one.

Asked whether Egypt sees the U.S. plan, which has been rejected by Israel, as a suitable basis for settling the Tabah issue, Ambassador Mahir answered in the affirmative. The U.S. plan, he said, recognizes Egypt's sovereignty over Tabah and acknowledges some other arrangements that do not affect Egypt's sovereignty at all.

Replying to a question on Washington's aim in connection with this plan, the Egyptian official expressed his belief that the plan stems from the United States' conviction that Egypt is in the right over Tabah. Also, he added, the United States wishes to eliminate this thorn in the side of Egyptian-Israeli relations.

Mahir pointed out that the international arbitration committee may possibly issue its verdict on Tabah in July. He said that both Egypt and Israel will forward their final memorandums to the arbitration committee in early February, noting that the court will start its initial hearings toward the end of March. These hearings, he added, will take about 90 days.

Asked about reports that Israel has submitted some 12 fake documents regarding the disputed border positions because of the weakness of its case, Mahir stressed that Israel has never presented any map proving that Tabah is not Egyptian. He noted that the locations claimed by Israel are refuted by geographical and historical facts. Mahir described the points Israel is raising as a mere smokescreen that will not disguise the obvious truth. He said that the court is concerned with the facts, not with trickery and games. Mahir asserted that Egypt's goal is Israel's withdrawal from all the positions and locations that lie within Egypt's international borders.

**Mubarak Pre-Gulf Tour AL-RIYAD Interview**

NC091011 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT  
9 Jan 88

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Jan (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has reiterated that the Gulf war and the Palestinian issue represent the fulcrum of his current Gulf tour. He added that he will discuss the means of developing and promoting the ties between Egypt and its sisterly Arab states.

In an exclusive interview with the Saudi newspaper AL-RIYAD, published today, President Mubarak said that exchanges between Egypt and its Arab sisters never ceased, even when such relations were frozen. He noted that the exchanges continued because the ties of religion, blood, and language are facts of immense importance which cannot be obscured by transient differences that arise as a result of emergency circumstances.

In his interview, President Mubarak expressed optimism over the possibilities of joint Arab action at the next stage, alluding in this connection to the good results achieved at the Amman summit. He asserted that Arab summits can patch up any differences existing among the brothers however big they may be. The president condemned the Iranian aggression against the holy places, and urged the Islamic nation to confront such practices with firmness and determination. President Mubarak accused Iran of exploiting religion for its own political objectives. He added: As Muslims, we must confront these attempts with all our strength.

Responding to a question about his comment on the Amman summit resolutions and his excellency's visualization of the future of Egypt's relations with the Arab states now that Egypt has restored relations with most of them, President Mubarak said: First of all, I hope that well-being, security, and stability would prevail in our Arab nation. Undoubtedly, the Amman summit portends much of this well-being. Prior to the Amman summit, I had made repeated calls for the convocation of Arab summits. My calls were absolutely not made for my personal benefit; rather, my sole concern was the general interest, because Arab problems, however big they might be, can be resolved during such summits. At a minimum, two of these summits should be held on an annual basis. We could solve any differences that might emerge between Arab states.

Furthermore, all of the Arab sides could adopt a unified vision regarding the dangers threatening the region. This, consequently, would facilitate the achievement of a unified formula, or at least an identical approach, to confront all the dangers and to overcome all the obstacles affecting us as brothers. Unfortunately, however, only one summit was convened between 1983 and 1987 despite all the changes and developments in the Arab arena.

Meanwhile, President Mubarak added: If we look around us, we will find that an African summit always convenes as scheduled. There is no one or no circumstance that can change this. An African summit was obstructed only once, and then by an Arab state, Libya; an African summit was not held then. However, it was decided to convene a summit at OAU Headquarters in Addis Ababa as a result of the Libyan problem. All of the African states and their leaders are very eager to convene an African summit inasmuch as they are very intent on preserving the structure of the summit. The Libyan leader once tried to undermine an African summit, but one of the African presidents told him: You can do whatever you wish, but under no circumstances will I allow you to harm the OAU.

President Mubarak added that this does not mean that the African scene is free of differences between parties. He noted, however, that when African leaders meet together every year for dialogue and an exchange of views, no fewer than 90

of the year's accumulated differences are resolved. He also noted that efforts at mediation are carried out during these meetings. He said: We, as an African country, have frequently carried out mediation between conflicting parties or countries that had a dispute about something. We leave every African summit after resolving such misunderstandings. Naturally, we are satisfied that we have succeeded in surmounting all difficulties among us. Such differences, he said, are often caused by trivial and transient matters.

Referring to the EEC's experience, President Mubarak declared: I do not believe there are more numerous differences than those existing among the European countries. However, the EEC countries meet every 3 or 4 months and resolve their differences. If a new problem should arise, as was the case during their last meeting, they meet again. They are meeting now to resolve the most recent problem between them. They must, however, in all circumstances, reach agreement because they have common interests. They are careful to coordinate with each other despite their conflicting views. Bilateral meetings are held between every two meetings. The French president, for instance, goes to London or the British prime minister visits Germany. These bilateral meetings never stop. This is what happens at the level of the EEC.

Meanwhile, we Arabs, who do not have fundamental differences between us like those which exist between the EEC countries, failed to meet for 4 full years. As a result, matters reached a stage where half of us were in disagreement with the other half. Each of us became too embarrassed to talk to one another for 4 full years. Such a length of time makes possible the hundredfold increase in problems, the creation of opportunities for furious reactions, and the existence of new crises which would not have arisen in the presence of agreement and when meetings were taking place. It was for these purposes that I continuously called for convening an Arab summit, even without Egypt's participation.

With regard to Egypt, I would like to assert that its communications with its Arab sister states were never severed and never slackened, even when diplomatic ties were suspended, because what links the Arab peoples is stronger than any official decisions. This Arab bond, fused by links of religion, language, and kinship, is a fact that transient disputes produced by accidental circumstances cannot belie. From the foregoing, you can perceive how I felt with regard to the Amman summit. It was a feeling full of hope that Arab summits would continue to convene at frequent intervals in order to redress matters that would otherwise become grave. It became certain at Amman that we would successfully breach all gaps and end all alienation, and that a previously paralyzed Arab ability would proclaim its splendid existence.

Responding to a question concerning Iran's attempts to exploit sacred religious sentiments for the purpose of political one-upmanship, President Mubarak announced: The occurrence of such a great catastrophe at Mecca's holy mosque was certainly most disastrous. What is even more disastrous, however, is that the reaction of Muslims everywhere was not proportional to an act of such daring. The significance of this is very astonishing. I expected a more violent Islamic response. Is there anything more honorable and more noble than the holy places? Millions of pilgrims travel thousands of miles to reach these, seeking to satisfy their souls by directing themselves to God Almighty while performing

the pilgrimage rites. What is to come next, after this aggression against the rights of all Muslims? The war which is raging right now is against all the foregoing.

The president urged that all possible efforts and all possible means be used to stop the continuous bleeding caused by the war.

Responding to a question on Egypt's position toward Iranian threats, the president said: Our position is clear. We have repeatedly made it known that we would consider a breach of the Gulf countries' security as a breach of Egyptian security and of that of the Arab world as a whole. No one in the Arab world, from east to west, is far enough in terms of distance to render him safe from this threat. Any attempt to destabilize the Gulf will disturb the security of all the Arab countries. Naturally, we must employ all our resources to consolidate security and stability in the Gulf and to confront any attempts to cause trouble in this part of the region.

Asked about the imposition of economic and political sanctions on Iran and the international efforts to stop the war, President Mubarak said: The Islamic world should have taken action when its shrines were attacked in Mecca. Its reaction was not adequate. Therefore, it is difficult to believe that it will take sufficient measures regarding the Gulf war. We have always called on the Islamic community to take firm action toward this war.

The Gulf war is between two Muslim nations, which is inadmissible. Islam is a religion of tolerance, and this war defies this axiom. The shedding of Muslim blood not only weakens Muslims, but it also violates Islamic tenets, which place great value upon humane values and equality among men.

Asked about 1988, and whether it can be seen as the year of an international conference for Middle East peace, President Mubarak said: The entire world approves of such a conference with the exception of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. However, I would not with full confidence say that this is the year of an international conference because numerous other events will take place. The U.S. Administration will be busy with the presidential elections as of next March, and until 20 January 1989. The French presidential elections and the general elections in Israel will also be held this year. In election years, people tend to identify with those political positions which will bring them certain gains. However, I sincerely hope that an international conference will be held this year.

President Mubarak was asked about the topics he will discuss during his meetings with the leaders of the Gulf countries. He disclosed that the Gulf war and the Palestinian issue will top the agenda, followed by bilateral issues. These are just the general themes. It is premature

to go into details right now. I am confident that there are no differences between us and our brothers in the Gulf. What we will be discussing are merely matters of style or approach, Mubarak said.

Responding to another question, President Mubarak said that during his coming tour of Europe and the United States, he will also discuss the Gulf war and the Palestinian issue. These are the two 'hot issues' in the region. Mubarak described the Gulf war as a threat to the Arab nation, and said that the Palestinian issue must be addressed in order to bring about peace in the region.

Responding to a question on how he viewed the progress of Egyptian-Saudi relations, President Mubarak said: The relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt have always been ideal ones between two dear brothers. They have never nor will they ever cease to progress, God willing, within this exemplary framework of pride and admiration. Any new kind of cooperation could enrich these relations, but it cannot constitute an unusual turn in such firm relations. These relations could have suffered when the ties on the ambassadorial level were frozen. However, the firmness of these historical relations do not subject them to a test or to a shakeup under transitional conditions.

On the other hand, a bond of pride, admiration, and strong friendship ties me personally to my brothers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: King Fahd, the guardian of the two holy mosques; Their Highnesses Prince 'Abdallah, Prince Sultan, and Prince Salman; and our brothers, the other princes. No circumstances or conditions whatsoever can affect these ties. The exchange of visits does not signal the resumption of suspended relations, but are tantamount to the exchange of congratulations that have not grown lukewarm or changed for one moment. These relations have always maintained their strength. I do not have to remind you that the Kingdom had supported us tremendously under certain circumstances. King Fahd, the guardian of the two holy mosques, had adopted magnificent stands in our support many times. I do not want to give any details to prove a fact that requires no proof.

Responding to a question by the Saudi paper, President Mubarak referred to several domestic issues in Egypt, including the democratic experience, economic conditions, and the question of the Nile waters.

President Mubarak said: The party experience is proceeding along a reasonable course despite some natural excesses, which are experienced by any democracy in the world. There is always the safety valve, which must not be disregarded under any circumstances. You will come across a demonstration here or there occasionally. Naturally, it is an attempt to express something. There is no harm in this provided that the national security, public interests, and the private and public establishments



owned by the citizens or the state are not harmed. We fear nothing and the people are ultimately safeguarding their property, gains, and assets within the framework of a democratic life.

Referring to the economic problem, President Mubarak said: I can say that we are following a delicate economic course which, though exhausting us, is producing the required results. He added: We want to pave the way for a dignified and comfortable life for the citizens. Concerning the dangers of the drop of the level of the Nile River waters, President Mubarak said: We have been aware of this matter for several years and have adopted the necessary measures. The main problem this matter poses is the generation of power from the High Dam power plant. If the level of the water behind the dam were to fall below a certain level, some turbines would stop functioning as a result. If the level were to drop even further, then the plant would stop generating electricity.

The president added: We know we will confront some difficulties this year, perhaps in June and July, if the average rainfall drops in the coming season. Therefore, we have prepared our plans on the basis that some new power stations will come into service next March. They will compensate for what might be lost by the High Dam plant. As for the availability of water, the chances are good, because we are regulating the consumption of water.

**AL-AKHBAR: Mubarak Not Asked for Gulf Forces**  
NC140830 Cairo MENA in English 0745 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA)—[Passage omitted] Leading its front-page news with a report by its editor "on the secrets of Mubarak's talks in the six Gulf states" he visited, "AL-AKHBAR" quotes informed sources as saying that the Iraq-Iran war and its danger to the six Arab states in the Gulf, especially Kuwait, was the foremost topic of the talks.

The newspaper quotes President Mubarak as saying Egypt will not abandon the Arabian Gulf states and that in the event of aggression on them, Egypt would regard the security of the Gulf as its own, and that a threat to the security of the Gulf by Iran or any other party was a threat to the security of Egypt.

The newspaper's editor says he is in a position to assert that none of the Arab leaders Mubarak met with during the tour made any proposal about despatching Egyptian military forces to the Gulf area and that President Mubarak was not asked to do so. The question of despatching Egyptian forces to the Gulf never came [word indistinct] he added.

He says that several reasons eliminate the need for Egyptian forces there. Because the perils facing the Gulf states at present did not come up to proportions of aggression, it was unlikely that Iranian forces would be

able to reach Arab shores, and in order to do so, they must first pass by Basra in Iraq, and even in the remote chance that Iranian forces captured Basra, the road to Kuwait is an open desert road on which any assault could easily be stopped.

The report says President Mubarak was keen on emphasizing that Egypt is committed to the common Arab defence pact.

President Mubarak's talks dealt with the promotion of economic and trade relations between Egypt and the Gulf states, but President Mubarak did not ask for any financial aid for Egypt, and did not bring up the subject in any of his meetings with the Arab leaders. [passage omitted]

**USSR Envoy Praises Mubarak Tour, Scores Israel**  
NC141426 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA)—Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev has praised President Mubarak's tour of the Gulf countries and stressed its importance for achieving further Arab solidarity.

At a news conference he held today, the Soviet ambassador said that the tour is part of the efforts being made to achieve further understanding among Arab countries and to find collective approaches to ending the Iran-Iraq war.

Touching on the future visit to the Soviet Union by Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the ambassador said it is scheduled for this February or March.

On a question about the Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab territories, the Soviet ambassador condemned the repressive practices of the Israeli occupation authorities against Palestinians, saying that military repression contradicts the international conventions and violates ethical codes.

He added that current events in the West Bank and Gaza Strip very seriously raise the question of seeking a solution to the Middle East issue through the convocation of an international peace conference with the participation of all parties concerned.

Commenting on the present situation in the Gulf, the Soviet ambassador stressed that the Soviet Union's policy aims primarily to stop the war and to implement UN Security Council Resolution 598 without preconditions.

He said that the most serious danger lies in the intervention in the region by Western fleets, for these massive powers are bound to expand the scope of the conflict and internationalize the problem. This will subsequently lead

to a build-up of tension in the Gulf, he added. He recalled that the Soviet Union had suggested earlier that international forces under the auspices of the UN replace these fleets.

Touching on U.S.-Soviet relations, the USSR ambassador asserted that all the foundations which inspire hope for the improvement of these relations have already been laid down.

Zhuravlev expressed the belief that this year will witness intensive efforts on the international level. He said the Soviet Union is bent on doubling its efforts to rid the world of nuclear weapons, to establish foundations for peace, and to contribute to solving regional disputes.

#### **Wafdists Discuss Problems of Party Reform**

JN031115 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic  
31 Dec 87 p 5

[Interview with members of opposition parties: The New Al-Wafd Party; interviews with Fu'ad Khalifah, rapporteur of the Al-Wafd's manpower committee and official in charge of the southern Cairo constituency; Mustafa Naji, a former People's Assembly member and a founder of the Liberal Wafdists; and Ibrahim Faraj, Al-Wafd party secretary general and chairman of the internal organization committee and the foreign affairs committee, by Badawi Mahmud; place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Mahmud] [Passage omitted] No party was received with such enthusiasm and interest as the New Wafd Party was received when the decree to establish it was issued in 1978. It is the party of the 1919 revolution that fought the battles of independence and democracy prior to 1952.

Despite all the media attacks and campaigns against it in the period following its appearance on the political scene—when it was compelled to freeze or dissolve itself only 3 months after commencing its activity—the Al-Wafd party retained its prestige and cohesion. Only one person resigned from the party during that period and joined the NDP.

However, ever since Al-Wafd reappeared on the political scene on 23 August 1983 its credibility became eroded and the wave of enthusiasm at its birth has gradually receded. Divisions, differences, and resignations from the party increased. A faction with specific features and objectives was formed within the party, a faction that called for change as the party became afflicted with early senility.

According to Fu'ad Khalifah, former secretary general of the Al-Wafd General Committee in Cairo and current rapporteur of the party's manpower committee and official in charge of the southern Cairo constituency—the reason for such a state is that the party's organizational committees were at first formed from the party

leaders. The committees then began to carry out their activity and sought to increase party membership and cohesion with the masses. New blood flowed into the party.

In accordance with the party statutes and bylaws the committees were supposed to be reconstituted by elections, so that new elements could assume leadership positions and lead the party into the future. However, such a hope gradually diminished until it completely disappeared.

The present leadership made repeated promises to hold elections and reform the party structure by democratic means, but never made a single step toward implementing such promises.

Last year—and it is still Fu'ad Khalifah who is speaking—we were surprised to see that the general committees for the governorates were reconstituted by appointment. It was a shock to all party members, particularly when they saw the names of those appointed by the leaders—people who did not enjoy a popular base or have a history of struggle. The new committees tried to form offices in subdistricts, districts, and villages. However, their task was almost impossible. They did not enjoy the support of the party's grassroots. They then presented to the party leaders lists of honorary members who were not committed to party discipline, and washed their hands of the whole matter. So far no one has decided on these formations.

Thus the party organization in the provinces disappeared, and at least 90% of the party formations were mere ink on paper. Party members did not have any ties to political life.

I asked Fu'ad Khalifah: Why does the party's higher body reject democracy within the party while it demands more democracy in political life?

[Khalifah] Frankly, the leaders fear a democratic formation because it will lead to radical changes in the party. We do not differ over the historic symbols, but does Fu'ad Siraj al-Din truly want a party that is constantly growing and becoming stronger? If he does want that, then why does he not reconstitute the party by elections? It is a question that puzzles every Wafdist.

[Mahmud] And the result?

[Khalifah] Some opted to withdraw and freeze their memberships, while others resigned. Others formed a trend to save the future of the party by democratic means, which is called the Liberal Wafdists [Al-Wafdiyyun al-Ahrar].

[Mahmud] Mustafa Naji, former member of the People's Assembly and a founder of the Liberal Wafdists faction, says: At a meeting of the party's higher body in Alexandria on 9 September 1973 Fu'ad Siraj al-Din asked,

without prior warning, for the adoption of a decision authorizing him to appoint members of party committees temporarily for 1 year. He did so on the pretext that it was impossible to form such committees democratically in the existing circumstances.

Sirangely enough, all the members of the higher body, with the exception of Muhammad 'Id, agreed to such a decision. The decision has been in force ever since that time. [Passage omitted]

The names put forth by the governorate bodies for new leaders were referred to the internal organization committee, and ultimately reached me in my capacity as rapporteur of that committee. I noticed that all the members of the committee were on one side, while the party's assistant secretary was on the other side, and that the "pasha" [Siraj al-Din] ignored our nominations and paid attention only to those nominated by the assistant secretary. I felt that the rebuilding of the party was taking place in an unhealthy climate shrouded with intrigue.

It thus became necessary to take a stand to save party formations from the intruding elements and the opportunists gathered around the assistant secretary. I talked repeatedly with the party leader. I also raised the issue on several party levels. I called for resisting deviation in the Al-Wafd's principles and for the defense of the freedom of opinion and the democracy of decisionmaking.

However I was surprised by a decision by Fu'ad Siraj al-Din on 13 January 1986 suspending my membership without any investigation. Even worse than that, when I gained a seat in the People's Assembly on 29 March 1986 the party leader issued instructions to his newspaper not to publish my name as a member of the party parliamentary body, and then he expelled me without stating any reasons. That is how democracy is applied in the New Al-Wafd Party.

In order to save the party from collapse and from its leader's dictatorial grip, I began, together with some party members, to form a trend within the the Al-Wafd fabric. This trend adopts the causes of society, such as democracy and social justice. It also calls for rebuilding on civilized and democratic bases compatible with Al-Wafd's principles and traditions, and in harmony with the conditions of our time. Scores of members joined us. However, we preferred to announce the names of some members only, so that the others will remain within the party as a pressure group.

The names we announced include a group from Bulaq subdistrict led by Sayyid Sulayman, and another group from Al-Zahir and Al-Uzbakiyah led by Muhammad Sa'd al-Din; Sadiq 'Abd al-Hafiz, chairman of the Al-Muski committee; Widad Hijab, member of the Al-'Arish committee; Hilmi 'Abd al-Salam, chairman of the party's Red Sea committee; and Na'im Labib in Aswan, who announced that not less than 800 members from Aswan have joined the trend of the Liberal Wafdists.

We are not seeking to form a new party. We are Wafdists, the sons of Sa'd Zaghlul and Mustafa al-Nahas. We are forming a faction [janah] within the party. The present leadership has dissipated all the party's heritage. [passage omitted]

The party leader is daily violating the New Al-Wafd program in whose drafting he participated and which he personally submitted to the parties committee. His constant attacks on the July revolution are incompatible with the program's defense of that revolution's achievements. Fu'ad Siraj al-Din is repeating the tragedy of the old National Party, which attacked Sa'd Zaghlul and the Wafd Party throughout the period from 1919-1952 when it was finished politically. The overwhelming majority of our people are below 40. They have lived under the July revolution with all its pros and cons. How can the Al-Wafd now ignore such a reality without becoming weaker because of a leadership that wants to settle the accounts of the past and refuses to tackle present problems or look to the future?

[Mahmud] I collected my papers and proceeded to see Ibrahim Faraj, secretary general of the Al-Wafd party, chairman of the internal organization committee and the foreign relations committee, and former foreign minister in the early 1950s. I asked him: Why does the party leader assail the July revolution and accuse it of treason?

[Faraj] Al-Wafd does not deny the July revolution. It never condemns its great achievements for Egypt. However, it criticizes the negative aspects of the revolution, such as the suppression of freedom and democracy, and one-party rule.

[Mahmud] However, in your latest Day of Struggle speech you accused the revolution of treason?

[Faraj] No, it is undoubtedly a patriotic revolution, and we take pride in its achievements.

[Mahmud] What is your view of the performance of the party newspaper?

[Faraj] It represents the party in every sense. We are anxious to maintain freedom of speech and to enable everyone to express their view, regardless of whether they agree to the party's principles or not.

[Mahmud] But the paper criticizes free education, calls for the liquidation of the public sector, attacks the nationalization of the Suez Canal, and focuses on the personal affairs of opponents of the party. Is that not contrary to all your principles?

[Faraj] The publication of views that we believe oppose the party's principles does not mean we agree to such views. The editorial staff may just believe that it is not yet time to respond to such views. Or there may be some mistake in the judgment of the newspaper's editorial staff.



[Mahmud] Why are elections not held to form the party organization?

[Faraj] The party's bylaws provide for the formation of all party committees through elections. However, in view of the fact that Al-Wafd was absent from the party scene for about 30 years elections are not possible, as the persons and circumstances have changed.

Therefore I agree to the inclusion in the bylaws of a clause authorizing the party leader to appoint provincial committees through his decisions.

[Mahmud] Why is the party leader chosen for life?

[Faraj] That is a new clause we introduced to the bylaws. It is because the present circumstances require the presence of a figure at the head of the party for the longest possible time in order to assure the people.

We have learned from past experience that the party still needs someone who oversees political activity, who cares for all the party ranks, and who carries the Wafdist banner. Let us not forget that Sa'd Zaghlul and Mustafa al-Nahhas remained at the top of the Al-Wafd party throughout their lives.

[Mahmud] However, Fu'ad Siraj al-Din is not Sa'd Zaghlul or Mustafa al-Nahhas. Sa'd led a revolution, and Al-Nahhas defended democracy and liberalism in the face of imperialism and the tyranny of the palace. Al-Nahhas also resisted the king's attempt to exploit religion in politics. Why is not the membership of the party's higher body not yet complete?

[Faraj] There is certainly every intention to complete the membership of the higher body and to fill all vacant posts. Most of these posts will be filled by young people. However, the matter requires time. Do not forget that the young people are to a great extent misled and do not know the history and struggle of their fathers. As you see, the matter is not that easy.

[Mahmud] The defense of the Al-Wafd party's secretary general ends here, but we shall see what is to come next year.

### Libya

**'Source' Comments on U.S. Statement on Raid**  
LD131945 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 13 (JANA)—A source at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has commented on the statements of the U.S. officials trying to justify the barbaric U.S. aggression against the Great Jamahiriyyah on 15 April 1986. The source pointed out the following:

1. The U.S. statements come within the framework of deception and aggression, which constitute one of the cornerstones of U.S. policies.

2. The Jamahiriyyah has already firmly denied any relation with the incident of the West Berlin nightclub and challenged the U.S. Administration to present any convincing proof of its claims.

3. Through its international and regional organizations, the international community has condemned the barbaric NATO-U.S. aggression which led to the loss of the lives of tens of innocent civilians.

4. The U.S. Administration should now cease its arrogance and admit that its dispute with the Jamahiriyyah stems from our rejection of the policies of hegemony, aggression, and interference in the affairs of the small countries, and is an attempt to blur the just causes of the peoples.

**Al-Qadhdhafi Discusses 'Arafat, IRA**  
PM131501 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English  
13 Jan 88 p 6

[Interview with Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi by David Lay in Tripoli on 10 January: "Al-Qadhdhafi Defends His Support for 'Just' IRA"]

[Text] Tripoli—Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of Libya, in an interview, has expressed continued hostility towards British policy in the Middle East and defended his support for the "just cause" of the IRA. But he declined to be drawn on whether he had supplied SAM-7 missiles to Irish terrorists.

Col al-Qadhdhafi, dressed incongruously in a black leather suit beneath a gold-braided Bedouin gown, received me on Sunday in his office at the 'Aziziyah Barracks, bombed by the American Air Force in April 1986. Rainstorms sweeping in from the Mediterranean have forced him temporarily to forsake his favoured tent in the grounds of the heavily fortified complex.

The Libyan leader dispelled speculation in Tripoli that Libya may be ready to explore the possibility of an accommodation with Britain. Relations were broken off in 1984 after the shooting of a British policewoman outside the Libyan People's Bureau in St James's Square.

Col al-Qadhdhafi strongly defended his support of the IRA. But he denied all knowledge of the 150 tons of arms, including surface-to-air missiles, discovered by the French last November when they impounded an Ireland-bound coaster. "I heard about this matter in the media, nothing else. But I support the IRA morally and politically because it's a just cause," said the Libyan leader. British and French intelligence services had no evidence to link the shipment with Libya or to support their belief that previous missile consignments reached Ireland, he claimed.



On the Middle East, Col al-Qadhdhafi said that Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories felt abandoned by the Palestine Liberation Organisation. He suggested the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat might have to resign as a step towards reunifying Palestinians. The PLO, he said, now meant "nothing." 'Arafat's mainstream Fatah group was only one of many Palestinian factions struggling to liberate their homeland, and the PLO chairman himself no longer had special status.

He ranked, according to Col al-Qadhdhafi, alongside Damascus-based radicals such as Abu Musa, who rebelled against 'Arafat in 1983, and the Libyan-financed Ahmad Jibril, whose Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC) carried out the November hang-glider raid against an Israeli military camp, providing one of the triggers for the present disturbances. Col al-Qadhdhafi warmly endorsed the PFLP-GC attack in which six Israeli soldiers were killed. "Armed struggle against Zionism," he said, "is the proper way" for Palestinians to pursue their aims."

Col al-Qadhdhafi's sharp criticism of 'Arafat as a self-styled revolutionary represents another about-turn in his policy. For the past year Libya has sought to mediate between the PLO's divided factions. But now Col al-Qadhdhafi seems to have despaired of a further accord and asserted that only a new leader could reunify the PLO. Asked whether there was a successor-in-waiting, with the qualities to unite the PLO, Col al-Qadhdhafi replied: "Of course, although we don't know who he is."

He poured scorn on the concept of an international peace conference, which 'Arafat aims to attend as head of a PLO delegation. He declared: "It will fail. It will bring nothing for the Palestinian people, I am sure."

Had the robust defence of Palestinian rights in Gaza by the Foreign Office Minister, Mr David Mellor, encouraged Col al-Qadhdhafi to reassess his attitude to the British Government? "No, it's a diplomatic posture," he replied. "The basic British position is still hostile towards the Arab nation and the Palestinian people."

"Britain is responsible for this historical crime against the Palestinian people because it gave Palestine to Zionism. So my stand against British policy is still the same as it was."

Libya wanted good relations. But why did Britain "co-operate with imperialist Americans" to kill civilians in an air raid?

Referring to the murder of Woman Police Constable Yvonne Fletcher in 1984, Col al-Qadhdhafi said no one knew who killed her. She "might have been killed by the British police themselves."

#### Further on Visit of Malian Foreign Minister

##### Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD101411 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
1330 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Modibo Keita, the Malian foreign minister, who conveyed to him a message from President Moussa Traore, the president of the Republic of Mali.

##### Joint Protocol Signed

LD112044 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT  
11 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli, Ayn al-Nar [January] 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—This afternoon, signing took place on a protocol of a meeting of the Libyan Arab-Malian joint committee's third session. The protocol, which was signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information, Culture and Revolutionary Guidance and "Modibo Keita" the minister of foreign affairs and international co-operation of the Republic of Mali, included working towards promoting joint co-operation in various informational, cultural and health fields.

##### Minister's Departure Noted

LD112048 Tripoli JANA in English 1826 GMT  
11 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli, Ayn al-Nar [January] 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—"Modibo Keita" the minister of foreign affairs and international co-operation in the Republic of Mali left Tripoli this evening at the end of a visit he made to Great Jamahiriya during which he had talks on strengthening and developing co-operation between the Republic of Mali and Great Jamahiriya.

##### Al-Qadhdhafi Speech on Womens' Conscription

LD140330 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to a large group of unidentified women; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] The girls strongly protest against the national service law. They say: What is this law? How can you say that national service is the duty of men and not women? This is an insult to women. This is against the values of the Jamahiri society, against the Third Universal Theory, and against freedom. They are angry and say: We would like to go to the women's congresses and bring the female students of schools, colleges, and universities, and decide that national service is the duty of all Libyans, no matter male or female. That is it, it will be popular will. That is right. In spite of everything, it is a severe insult to women, and a blow to all the efforts we exerted for liberating the enslaved, persecuted, and weak. Women are weak, humiliated, enslaved, and

despised. They tie her head and cover it and stop her. They say sit here, and stay—like a thing which could be trodden on and broken. [Words indistinct] like a stone which can break, not broken. What did they do? They made that law and said national service, as if women are not patriots, is only for boys. This is a huge insult to Jamahiri society. This is true.

Women should get angry and hold women's people's congresses and decide that as far as national service is concerned, there is no difference between men and women. At the same time, we tell you that it is not compulsory. When a girl comes and says: Exempt me, then she will be exempted. It could be done this way. Women should not be exempted from patriotism, from this sacred duty. National service is for all. But if a girl asks to be exempted, this is different from the case of a boy, she can ask to be exempted and say: I do not want to be conscripted, then we will accept that from her.

However, the principle remains: to exclude women from patriotism then to say if a girl volunteers it is all right. It is supposed that national service is for everyone, but women are exempted if they ask to be. The same is to say: work is the right of everyone, male and female, but if a woman asks to be exempted from work, it is the same as it is in the Green Book. We do not say if women should or should not work. That is a silly question. But we say: work is a right and duty for everyone. Society should provide work for anyone who needs it. But if a woman comes and says: I do not want to do this job, or I would like to stay at home, for instance, then it is up to her, and we will not force her. But if she wants to work, then she works. We say national service is for everyone, but if a woman asks to be exempted, and comes and says: I do not want to be conscripted, then that is all right. But we should not exclude her on principle.

In fact, I have met professors from a number of countries who specialize in studying Jamahiri theory. They were amazed at this law. They say: You have given a blow to the Jamahiri society and the freedom cause, you have given a fatal blow to women and a huge insult to women in your country. You say this is the society of the masses and the state of the masses, men and women, then how can you exclude women from the national service? This means that a woman is not a complete being, and is immature and incomplete. Include women in the national service, and if one comes to you and says: My circumstances do not allow me, then you can exempt her. But to exclude her as if she is not [sentence as heard]. How can you issue a law that applies only to half the Libyan people?

In fact this is a reactionary law, it is against freedom, a huge insult to women, and a blow to all the efforts exerted by women after the revolution for the sake of liberation. After Libyan Arab women became an ideal for Arab women and women in the whole world, after they produced the revolutionary nuns movement and women's revolutionary committees, after women in the

people's congresses practice authority, then they put forth a law saying women are weak and incomplete and are not suitable! How come this one wears a military uniform and is being trained on weapons? This is the same thing. It is national service. What is the difference? The same situation. She wears a uniform and is being trained on weapons. During the battle, she fights. But to scream and say women should not fight, then she would be taken as prisoner without resistance, because it is forbidden to give her a gun. This is the meaning of excluding her from national service. She cannot defend the country. [sentence indistinct]

They consider her not as a human being, but as a thing, a goat, a mare, a piece of furniture. In that backward world, man looks at woman the same way he looks at the things he buys. This is a chair, which I like today. Tomorrow, if I do not like it, I will get another one. This is how they look at marriage, they get married to this one and divorce that one. How can [word indistinct] our daughters, sisters, and wives become like refrigerators, chairs, and automobiles—if they are damaged do we throw them away?

It is true. That law, issued in Libya, is a reactionary law, and it makes women pieces of furniture, as if they are chairs, tables, cows, goats, or anything that has nothing to do with country, struggle, honor, or jihad. As if man goes to heaven on behalf of women, and man gets the glory on behalf of women, and she remains a thing like cups, chair, or automobile. That is it. How can we look at our daughters, sisters, mothers, and aunts in this way? This is an insult to ourselves. This is an insult to men not women. Where did man come from? You are surrounded by women. Women are your daughters, mothers, sisters, and aunts. That is right. It is an insult.

You say we are mobilizing the forces of the Arab nation in production and struggle, then you issue a law that says that women are not human, should not carry arms, and have nothing to do with the honor of the country and defending it or with the struggle! Even have nothing to do with jihad!

Go ye lightly or heavily, fighting is prescribed for you, and ye dislike it. But it is possible that ye dislike a thing which is good for you, and struggle with your goods and your persons [Koranic verses] He did not say: O men, struggle. Never. He was talking to all Muslims, to all faithful. Go ye lightly or heavily to men, women, old, and young. He did not say an army of men only. God does not waste: Whoever works righteousness, man or woman, this means if whether a man or a woman, whoever does good works, he will be repaid. How can a reactionary law issued in Libya say that women are deprived of struggle, deprived of heaven, deprived of honor, glory, struggle, and power, and disarmed? What does it mean to take all this away from her? She becomes a table, chair, cow, refrigerator, or automobile. This is exactly what it means. That is right.

It is exactly as I tell you. Who would allow his daughter, or his mother, to become a chair, table, or a refrigerator, or accept her value to be equivalent to that of an automobile. This is nonsense and reaction. Unfortunately, society is still a reactionary one, otherwise there would have been a revolution against that law, a revolution by men and women. Men would have said: Our daughters and mothers are not automobiles, tables, or chairs. They are allowed to struggle and fight like anyone else. I would like my daughter, mother, and sister to be armed and strong. Who among you said to deprive her of this honor? One will come and say: Who told you to deprive my sister this honor, or my mother of this honor, or my daughter of this honor? This is if there was an awareness and there were no reactionary ideas, then someone would have come and said that. Why would you deprive my daughter of the honor of struggle and to carry arms? Do you want her weak? Do you want her excluded from all national duties and sacred things? Do you want them only for yourselves?

No. She must participate in them. This is her right. My mother, who gave birth to me, how can you look at her as if she is an automobile, a table, or a chair, someone who has nothing to do with defending the homeland? These are reactionary minds, who brought one word from here and another from there and formulated that law. They formulated the law without even being convinced of it. They know that [word indistinct] masses, but they are afraid of these reactionaries. Anyone who talks about a shaykh, mosque, words of the prophet, woman, or veil, would be afraid and say: They (?might attack me). This is a revolution. A revolution includes bravery and confrontation. [crowd chants]

**Al-Qadhdhafi Moderates Congress Debate 6 Jan**  
*LD071830 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*  
1720 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Debate at the 6 January meeting of the Sidi al-Khalifah Basic People's Congress, moderated by Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Intercepted in progress] [Al-Qadhdhafi] This report speaks about the company itself.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, about the company.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I mean the company speaks about itself.

[Speaker] Yes, the company speaks about itself.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is shouldering its responsibility. It is not shirking its responsibility. What clause are you talking about?

[Answer indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Fourth—the general reports. This is an item on the agenda of the people's conferences—a report about the companies which belongs to the economic sector and commerce; the Central Bank; banking affairs; communications. Where is this company?

[Unidentified speaker] A report.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Where? Where is the report of the investment company? Where is it; on what page?

[Speaker] A report about the companies...

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] About the companies which belong to the economic sector and commerce. This belongs to the sector of the economy and commerce. Where is the economy and commerce, the member of the People's Committee for the economy and commerce? Does this investment company belong to you?

[Answer indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Brother Abd al-Latif, tell Al-Muntasir we are citizens who do not understand a thing about these companies which belong to him [laughter in the hall, followed by applause]. [Words indistinct] tell us so that we know who is accountable for the company. Phone him and tell him. Or contact the secretariat of the General People's Congress. Speak; go ahead.

[Unidentified speaker] [passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The other day he said it belongs to the General People's Committee for the Treasury. Is there a member of the Treasury here?

[First unidentified speaker] He did not come.

[Second unidentified speaker] Muhammad Ibrahim al-Fatih—Ibrahim Muhammad al-Fatih [words indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] He is not here! Ah well, he is supposed to talk to the General People's Committee for the Treasury and then explain this to us. All right, continue.

[Unidentified speaker] Shall I proceed?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes.

[Speaker] [mostly indistinct reference to giving the floor to others]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It will better if you do so by numbers, the numbers of the ...

[Speaker] By serial number.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Do they not have their membership cards? Each one speaks according to the number on his membership card. [passage omitted]



[Second unidentified speaker] In actual fact, all those who spoke, spoke about the moral return—if we can call it that—of the company. In my view, this is difficult to calculate. In my view, we should concentrate on the material return—I give you one dollar or one dinar, what will you bring me back by the end of the year? Otherwise, we will enter into side issues which will sometimes be difficult to calculate. The company may tell us that it has lost in one project, but we have won or made a political gain or profit. We have issued many decisions to support the struggling peoples. This company is called the Foreign Investment Company.

If you want to call it political or anything else, then call the company "the company of political and moral investment." [Al-Qadhdhafi is heard laughing] That is true. According to the figures which have been presented and according to the explanations made by Dr Sadiq, this company has lost more than \$100 million or thereabouts. I do not know how to discuss its accounts, but this report is not clear to me. For example, if I have a company in country x, then I want to know what this company has done and what its return is. Do not present me with totals and so on. Points which were made by other colleagues should be stressed, too. Thank you.

[Unidentified speaker] Greetings.

[Second unidentified speaker] What is your number please?

[First speaker] 53-46. The question which you are discussing now on the investment company concerns the issue: Does politics support the economy or does the economy support politics? I do not like to enter into philosophical matters, but we are saying: Should we invest—this has been suggested by some brothers—our money in a state which is politically stable in order to guarantee the material return? This is one thing; and on the other hand, the fact remains that, by way of our investments and presence through the companies and the investment of money, we are contributing to the political stability of that state. We are contributing to this stability and we are ensuring that state's neutrality, for example. We, for example, even guarantee our strategic aims through our dealings by way of the investments.

Therefore, basically we should not look at things only materially. We should not have a pure material outlook toward investments. Our presence results in some sort of political stability for that state. This does not mean that we have an expansionist or colonialist outlook on the subject. This is a realistic outlook. On the other hand, this may ensure that we may not suffer a loss in some area, or—according to some political circumstances—we may find ourselves compelled to intervene in them militarily. The economy is a weapon. Our economic presence is a weapon which may help us avoid using other means due to pressures on us. In the world, states are fighting each other for spheres or areas of influence.

Each one wants to have a presence one way or another. Those who have no military presence may have an economic presence. [passage omitted]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Good. Here is a report before me which is very useful. This is apart from the company's report; I refer to a memorandum regarding the Public Treasury. I do not know who wrote it—it concerns the Public Treasury and the establishments which belong to the Public Treasury, including the Investment Company. On page 7—you have that—the position of the company is very clearly outlined. One page clarifies everything. All the basic popular conferences should read this when they discuss these companies and ask them to account for their activities. For example, this Foreign Investment Company is important as it has scores of companies. We should concentrate on this page—page 7. Had we from the beginning found this page, we would have concluded.

[Unidentified speaker] [passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What? No, leave that aside. But this is useful; it is a summary—short and useful. [reading from the page] Fourth: The Libyan Arab Company for Foreign Investments. This is on page 7; there is another report about the Public Treasury beside this report about the company.

We read: The company continued its activities by investing the money allocated to it in the sectors of agriculture, industry, tourism, transport, sea fishing, mining, and communications—now we know the company's foreign activities. I mean, the popular conferences know the activities of the Foreign Investment Company. What are its activities? Its activities are agricultural, industrial, touristic, as well as in the fields of transport, sea fishing, mining, and communications. It participates in 93 companies with a capital amounting to about 200 million dinars, distributed as follows: 30 companies in the Arab homeland—that is to say this Foreign Investment Company has a capital of about 200 million Libyan dinars; it participates with this capital in 93 companies, including 30 companies in the Arab homeland, 30 companies in Africa, 4 companies in Asia, 26 companies in Europe, and 3 companies in Latin America. Thus, the number of our companies abroad has become clear to us. We have 93 companies, distributed as follows: 30 in the Arab homeland, 30 in Africa, 4 in Asia, 26 in Europe, and 3 in Latin America—on sound economic bases.

It participates in the development of the host countries and provides some of the commodities and services required by the Libyan market. What does this mean? It means the company helps some of the countries which are friendly to us—through the presence of our companies in those countries, as these companies participate in the economic activities of these countries; and this is what some people have talked about, saying that Foreign Investment Company sometimes makes a loss and sometimes makes a profit. Sometimes we have economic



activity in a country such as Uganda, Nicaragua, Suriname, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Syria, Tunisia, sometimes to help them, and not for the Libyans to make profit. We establish a company to carry out economic activities to help these states; but this makes this company, with its subsidiary companies, either lose or gain. This is the activity of this company.

Secondly, the activity, according this memorandum, is: The company provides some of the commodities and services required by the Libyan market—that is to say, it imports some commodities from these countries in which it has a presence. For example, it is said that the company imports—the Foreign Investment Company which operates in these countries—imports tomato puree, olive oil, tea, fish, clothing, shoes, medicines, and some electrical and agricultural equipment. The brother who spoke earlier said: Why did the company not import equipment—the water pumps—through the company which is in Cyprus, which is a subsidiary of the Foreign Investment Company? This is logical, since the latter imports this equipment.

Then the authorized capital of the company is 500 million and the paid capital is 268 million. [Al-Qadhdhafi continues to read from the paper] The company was able, as a result of selling some of its major participation, to realize some significant returns, which are now being used to bolster its network of assistance by necessary investment, in addition to the returns obtained as a result of the operations in the international financial market. All right. The company has realized positive results, whether with regard to international operations through its investment network or in the international financial markets. The total ordinary return realized by the end of fiscal year 1986 was about 30 million—that is, 29 million plus—Libyan dinars, against 13 million the previous year. That is to say, in 1985 the profit made by the company was 13.5 million. In 1986 it made a profit of 30 million. That is to say, the profit has been doubled. [Al-Qadhdhafi has a few indistinct words aside with an unidentified man]

[Al-Qadhdhafi continues] All right; we will discuss it later. [continues reading] This was as a result of the concentrated efforts to increase the number of companies which have entered the phase of realizing returns; and after excluding the expenses and other expenditures, the net income is estimated at 17 million plus dinars. This company, in other words, had a profit last year—I mean the year before—of 17 million dinars. It participated in 93 companies distributed over the world, according to the numbers we mentioned—30 here and 30 here and 4 here and 26 there, and so on. The matter has become clear to you. I believe that this company is successful in two aspects—it is successful because it earns Libya money—I do not say this because of what I have read here, as I have the information already—this company is successful because it brings back money to

Libya—that is to say, it is making a profit and not a loss; it has contributed to the Treasury—and it has created a Libyan Arab presence on all the continents of the world.

[Unidentified speaker] Pardon me; [reads from the paper] it has realized actual and official profits amounting to 792 million dinars.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What is the meaning of this? One would have assumed that the member of the Treasury would be here. As long as we are discussing the companies which belong to the Treasury, he should have been here.

[Answer indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Explain this phrase, you, the specialist in economics and accountancy.

[Unidentified speaker] It should Mr Zarruq.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Where is he? No; the accountancy.

[Other speakers' remarks indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Who is he? Mr Zarruq. What is his status?

[Unidentified speaker] Member of the conference.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Explain to the people the extraordinary income which was realized by the company and which are estimated at 792 million or nearly 800 million dinars. Ah; I know now. This is the outcome of selling its shares in the Fiat Company.

[Several speakers remarks indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Alright; this is another issue. Correct. This deal is known in which we made a huge profit—700 or 800 million dinars. That is when we sold our shares in the Fiat company. This money is now being invested abroad. There is a committee which supervises it. But this company has realized a profit—how much did we say?

[Unidentified speaker] Seventeen million.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Seventeen million. Then, any of you who wants to make a point or an observation on this can do so. This should be followed by discussion, without speeches and lectures. If the company sells a number of subsidiary companies, and if its activities and its capital and profits—these issues you should discuss. Yes?

[Passage omitted: several speakers talk about the profits of the company, saying that the profit made out of selling Libya's shares in Fiat was 944 million dinars]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Please contact the Treasury secretary and let him explain. Ask him: Did the company made a profit of 17 million dinars out of selling our shares in

Fiat or is its profit from other sources? All right. Generally speaking, this report explains to us [changes thought] From this point the discussion should proceed.

[Passage omitted on dialogue between Al-Qadhdhafi and several unidentified speakers with Al-Qadhdhafi stressing that the method for debate should be in this manner—read the report and then point out your remarks negatively or positively]

[First speaker] Brother leader, I ask you by God to give me a minute.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, if it concerns our agenda.

[First speaker] No...

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] If it does not concern the agenda then this is not the place for it.

[Second speaker] Stay with the issue under discussion.

[First speaker] We will discuss it under the heading local issues. [first speaker continues, but indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What does the conference have to do with it? It is a problem but it has no relation with the popular conference. Take her name and [sentence incomplete]. Yes, I now have your paper; it is here.

[Second speaker] Your paper has reached us; thank you.

[First speaker continues, indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The problem does not belong to the conference. All right. We have taken your paper. [passage omitted: Al-Qadhdhafi tells the person sitting beside him to proceed by calling other people to speak and resume the discussion. The first speaker is heard in the background still speaking. Al-Qadhdhafi asks the person beside him to give him the paper. He keeps telling the first speaker: all right, all right. First speaker continues to shout]

[Al-Qadhdhafi, talking to the person sitting beside him] Why do you allow discussion like this at the conference: [more noise in the background from the first speaker and others] All right, but not at the conference.

[First speaker] But I have no one.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Take her name and the details of her problem and transfer it to the right authority.

[Speaker] Brother Irsan, please proceed.

[Another speaker] I believe that there are a number of good remarks and that the drafting committee should include them. [First speaker again interrupts, indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Have you discipline during the meetings?

[Speaker] Yes we have. [then addressing another person] That is it, Mas'ud.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Do not demolish your democracy. All right, this is a problem but it should not be discussed at conference level.

[Speaker] Sir, leader, there are people who come from everywhere as long as the meeting is being held at municipality level. This is the problem. [passage omitted: Other speakers contribute to the debate of the points on the agenda, referring to the foreign investment company]

[Speaker] There are many memoranda that lack clarification; they are not clear. It is not easy to understand them. There are people whose standard is weak; this means that they cannot understand them. [repetitive passage omitted]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] A company or an administrative establishment has the right to prepare a scientific report in this form. But when the report comes up for discussion the secretariat of a people's congress or a drafting committee or the specialized people's committee—that is the member of the specialized people's committee—should simplify it and explain in detail before submitting it to the congress so that everyone will understand it at all levels. But the report must be produced with all these scientific details. I mean, a company or a bank or the treasury—they produce the reports in this way for documentation purposes; reports should be produced in this way.

But when these reports come to the conferences they should be simplified and submitted to the people in such a way that the latter will understand whether we have made a profit or sustained a loss; how much have we spent and how much we have lost on this project and what the project has yielded. You subtract one from the other and you will know how much was the profit. Then we can say that we have made such and such a profit—in one or two lines. [passage omitted: others speak ask and are answered by presumably the secretary of the basic people's congress of sidi al-khalifah. their questions centered further on the points already discussed]

[Speaker] Please allow me, Brother Badri, as I have a remark I want to make about the the company regarding the number of technical cadres. Please allow me one minute. This point is clear and says: The company will work continuously in order to attract efficient elements and will endeavor to provide them with local and external training in order to run the company's works that are spread all over the world.

[Second speaker] [Words indistinct]

[Third speaker] Please review [words indistinct] in this sphere which is the sphere of industry and engineering, and so on then see for yourself the magnitude of negligence [words indistinct].

[Al-Qadhdhafi] But this is not a condition. Sometimes the company is not prepared to respond to these applications. They cannot accept everyone who submits an employment application. Rejection of applicants does not mean that the company is not doing its job properly. The company employs people according to its own needs. All right, we know that there are many applications and you are looking for elements. The company can reply: This is our only need. Rejection of the rest does not mean that we are not doing our job properly. Let us be sure that it is not doing its job properly and there is negligence. This is one of the points to be discussed.

[Speaker] The other point is the safeguarding of the people's money with regard to the question of middle men. Why? Because there are states in which the company operates [words indistinct].

[Al-Qadhdhafi, asking person sitting beside him] How did you understand what he said?

[Speaker next to Al-Qadhdhafi] Our assets that have been invested abroad have been frozen in some countries. This is an important point.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We have companies all over the world—93 companies. What guarantees do we have in these countries when the latter change their political regimes and especially when the result of such change is the nationalization of these assets? Something of this sort has actually happened; we have lost as a result. There are pending issues relating to this. It is only logical when questions are asked about these issues. Asking such questions shows the people's concern about their assets. [passage omitted: other speakers discuss various points relating to the company]

[Speaker] [words indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This speaker is saying that sometimes the Foreign Investment Company makes losses economically, but it covers up this loss by deceiving us and says that it has made a political gain for the Jamahiriyyah, and therefore the economic aspect should be overlooked. It is quite clear; we should not allow anyone to deceive us. What is the political gain? It should tell us. Then we can compare the economic loss to the political gain and ask: Can we accept this economic loss against this political gain? Can we afford to lose economically in order to realize a political gain? Have we made an economic loss for the sake of making a political gain? Having made an economic loss are we trying to make a political gain? Having made an economic loss are we to try to cover it up by deceitfully saying that we have made a political gain? Even the political gain should be clear to us: What is it?

What is the attitude of this state toward us with regard to all these issues? Is it in a camp hostile to us? What has this state done? We should know all this and pass the information to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and compare the states in which we have investments, and which we have helped, and which we have given loans to, and their attitudes as reflected by the report of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison. What is their attitude in regard to the Atlantic aggression on us, the question of Palestine, the recognition of the Zionist enemy, as well as their attitudes at the UN Security Council, within the Nonaligned Movement, in Africa, the question of Aozou, the Gulf of Sidra, and so on—what were the attitudes of these states?

[Speaker] There is a report by the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison about this...

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] Yes. Then we take these remarks and compare these economic benefits with the political attitudes. [applause and slogans—Teach, O leader, how to realize our future]

## Morocco

### Mauritanian Official Attends Meeting in Ifrane

#### Delivers Message to King

AB071222 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French  
0730 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] The [Mauritanian] minister of foreign affairs and cooperation [Major Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane] was yesterday received in Ifrane by Morocco's King Hassan II, to whom he delivered a message from Colonel Maouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, the chairman of the CMSN and head of state. It should be recalled that Major Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane represented our country [Mauritania] at the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee in Ifrane last Monday evening.

#### Reports on Committee Meeting

AB091018 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French  
0730 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Excerpt] On 5 January in Ifrane, Morocco, [Mauritanian] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Major Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane, participated in the extraordinary meeting of the Jerusalem Committee, of which our country [Mauritania] is a member. The meeting was devoted to the serious situation in the occupied territories. Upon his return to Nouakchott on 7 January, the minister stated to the Mauritanian News Agency that the committee had decided implement important measures of moral and material support for the valiant struggle of the Palestinian people. It had also called for the mobilization of the international community to condemn the Zionist occupant and to convince it to stop its repressive activities in the occupied territories. [passage omitted]



### **Sudan**

#### **SPLA Refutes Al-Mahdi's Claim on Cease-Fire**

EA131541 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The official SPLM/SPLA spokesman today has refuted Sadiq al-Mahdi's claim that the SPLA has agreed for a cease-fire provided that the state of emergency was lifted.

In a statement to radio SPLA this afternoon, the spokesman described Sadiq al-Mahdi's propaganda as naive and absurd and a non-intelligent way of trying to divert public attention from the fall of Kapoeta and the crisis caused by the two family cliques of Al-Mahdi and Al-Mirghani. The spokesman stressed that the only agreement to date that the SPLA has made with Khartoum is the Koka Dam Declaration and this is what was reaffirmed to the generals who met SPLA representatives in London. Any other interpretation of the informal London meeting is wishful thinking based on political scheming which in no way advances peace to our beloved country, concluded the spokesman.

#### **Convoy Ambushed Between Kapoeta, Torit**

EA131546 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] SPLA forces of Eastern Equatoria zonal command under the overall command of alternate commander Gilario Modi Horinyang and the operational command of alternate commander (Aru Mann) ambushed an enemy convoy between Kapoeta and Torit on 12th January 1988.

Correspondent for Radio SPLA says that many enemy soldiers were killed and several others sustained injuries. Three lorries were completely destroyed and seven G-3 rifles were captured. The enemy force is now encircled and will be annihilated, our correspondent concluded.

#### **SPLA Shells Malwal Shatt Garrison 5 Jan**

EA131549 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Red Battalion under the operational command of Captain (Edward Gai Gurang) shelled Malwal Shatt enemy garrison in Bor Town on 5th January 1988 and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in both men and material. Correspondent says that some scientific military installations were gutted down. [passage omitted]

#### **Radio SPLA Comments on Capture of Kapoeta**

EA132251 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Latuka 1100 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Emmanuel Ambrose Ocholi-Moi commentary]

[Excerpt] Hello SPLA combatants, who captured the town of Kapoeta. You have captured it yourselves. Nobody helped you in capturing it, contrary to Al-Sadiq's claims that you are helped by foreign troops.

Thank you very much. We will soon control all the towns.

This is the right time to question Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi because, when we captured Kurmuk, Al-Sadiq's voice was very loud in deceiving the world, saying that it was the Ethiopian Government which helped us to capture that town. Now we have captured Kapoeta. Al-Sadiq should now also blame Ethiopia. Al-Sadiq must know that we have captured Yirol which is in the center of the south. Whom can he blame?

Now we have captured Kapoeta. He should blame the Kenyan Government. And when we also capture Nimule, he can blame the Ugandan Government. When Yei is captured, he may as well blame Zaire. And when we also capture Wadi Halfa, he can blame the Egyptian authorities. He should know that this is our country and we need nobody to help us fight.

I am now telling you, the Toposas, Didingas, and the Latukas, that as you have heard from the news, the commander of the enemy forces in Kapoeta is in the bush with some of his troops, and you must by all means report the whereabouts of this man and his soldiers to our forces in Kapoeta town. We do not want to kill them, but we are worried for their lives since they have no experience of living in the bush. The name of the commander is Colonel PSC [Passed Staff College] 'Abd al-Munim Mahjub.

You, the Sudanese Air Force serving under the regime of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, should bear in mind that any attempt to airlift the Sudanese Army to Kapoeta will be repulsed. Our air defense units are on maximum alert and are ready to bring down any plane flying over our controlled areas.

We want you to know that even if reinforcements come from Torit, they will never reach Kapoeta and they will all certainly die. [passage omitted]

#### **Al-Mahdi, Al-Fadil Deny Fall of Kapoeta**

JN141052 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Khartoum Jan 14 (SUNA)—Premier and Defence Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and Armed Forces General Commander Gen Fawzi al-Fadil have denied the news saying that the equatorial town of Kapoeta has been captured by the rebels.

Both officials have affirmed they did not receive any reports or information about the fall or withdrawal of the Army from the town.

The Armed Forces General Commander said that "if we receive any news about the capturing of the town by the dissidents we will issue a communique explaining the facts."



The radio of the so-called Sudan People's Liberation Movement "SPLM" yesterday [as received] announced that its army had captured the equatorial town of Kapoeta and that the Army had evacuated the town before the capturing.

**Armed Forces, 'Friendly Forces' Ambush Outlaws**  
*JN141206 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1058 GMT*  
*14 Jan 88*

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Jan (SUNA)—The Armed Forces, with the participation of friendly forces, killed 250 outlaws in an ambush against approximately 600 outlaws on the road to Bahr Al-Ghazal, southeast of Mayom.

A communique by the Armed Forces General Command issued here today said that remnants of outlaws were ambushed as they fled from Qur in the Upper Nile. Among those killed was the commander of the force, a captain. Three outlaws were captured and they have given important information.

The communique said that the Armed Forces captured 69 G-3 rifles each bearing the name of its holder, 1 Kalashnikov rifle, 50 Gorymov boxes, 5000 G-3 bullets, 200 boots, and a large quantity of khaki uniforms. The Armed Forces also returned 10,000 cows belonging to residents of Bil.

The communique said that four members of the friendly forces were killed and three others were slightly injured.

**Military Leaders Visit Qaysan Zone**

*EA141013 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic*  
*0430 GMT 13 Jan 88*

[Text] Major General Muhammad Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad, director of the military operations branch of the Peoples Armed Forces General Command, yesterday visited the Qaysan zone accompanied by Major General Zayn al-Abidin Qasmallah, commander of the 2d Infantry Division in Al-Damazin.

Maj Gen Zayn al-Abidin congratulated the officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of "Merciful Rage" [codename of operation] who had recaptured the town of Qaysan from the outlaws. He stressed to them the government's determination to rebuild Qaysan. He assured them that the defense minister and the Armed Forces commander in chief are following very carefully events on the battlefronts.

Meanwhile, military officials in the area have stressed that the Armed Forces are fully in control, and that they are carrying out wide-ranging search operations there in order to eliminate the movement of the stooge [word indistinct] John Garang [words indistinct].

### Inter-Gulf Affairs

#### Iranian Gunboats Attack Dutch Oil Tanker

JN140922 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
0900 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Shipping sources in the Gulf and Lloyds Maritime Insurance Company sources in London have confirmed the report that Iranian gunboats attacked a Dutch oil tanker in Gulf waters this morning. The oil tanker was towed to Dubayy port. It sustained material damage and two of its crew were wounded.

#### INA Reports Attack

JN141159 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] London, 14 Jan (INA)—The British Lloyds Insurance Company has said that a tanker carrying chemical products named "Petro Balk Pioneer" [name as received] was attacked by Iranian gunboats while sailing in the Arabian Gulf at 0640 today. Lloyds said a rescue ship, "Amslof Lion" [name as received], rushed to help the tanker. The attack caused no casualties. The tanker is currently docking in the port of Dubayy.

Lloyds added that the "Petro Balk Pioneer" tanker is owned by the Amsterdam-based Netherlands Nice Shipping Company [name as received]. It was built in 1980 and its empty weight is 20,446 tonnes.

### Bahrain

#### Egypt's Husni Mubarak Gives News Conference

NC131523 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic  
1300 GMT 13 Jan 88

[News conference held by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Bahrain on 13 January—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] [Words indistinct] as Your Excellency's tour of the Gulf countries drew to a close, you met today with his highness the deputy amir, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah. Can you tell us what the most important issues discussed at this meeting were and the major topics reviewed during your Gulf tour?

[Mubarak] I did indeed meet with my brother the Deputy Amir Shaykh Hamad. He has been a friend for a long time. A fraternal and friendly relationship also exists between me and his highness the amir. I know he was occupied with prior engagements. I asked that his schedule not be altered. However, I decided to stop by in Bahrain because I have had good relations with this country for a long time. The Bahraini-Egyptian relationship goes back a long way. The best thing was that I came to Bahrain and met with his highness the deputy amir.

Naturally, we discussed bilateral relations, the Gulf issue, the Palestinian issue, and the general Arab situation. We discussed all these matters. I cannot, of course,

tell you the details of the talks I had with the brothers at this meeting. I have examined the same issues and problems in all the Gulf countries I have visited. The matter that we stress the most is Arab solidarity. Arab solidarity is very significant for all of us, for each Arab country. Arab agreement is a very important matter if we are to present an appropriate Arab appearance. This solidarity will also be the real defense of the Arab nation, unifying the Arab stand, inter-Arab consultation. [sentence as heard]

There might be some differences among us because we are comprised of a large number of countries. Eventually, however, we must all abide by the decisions we make. This is what happens within the European Community and the OAU. Within the OAU, for instance—I do not mean that this applies to this or that particular country—when a certain individual's name is considered for nomination to the membership of an international organization, we obtain the approval of the OAU summit; the African countries are then committed to that individual's nomination and we cannot avoid the issue. I hope something like this will happen in our Arab nation so that we may be united in action and in views and be an effective power in the world.

[Correspondent] Your Excellency Mr President, now that Egypt has returned to the Arab ranks, what will the relationship between the big sister Egypt and the rest of the Arab world be like in the future?

[Mubarak] In fact, I do not want to say... [Mubarak changes thought] We do not view our relations with the Arab nation after the restoration of ties as something new. What is new is the resumption of diplomatic representation, no more, no less. This is because our relationship with our brothers in the Gulf and other Arab countries is a long established one and has a history. It is not something that dates back only 1, 2, or 3 years.

Even after 10 years without diplomatic representation, we visit our brothers and it is as if nothing had ever happened. Relations are continuing. Extensive cooperation is continuing. It never stopped for a single moment, even between 1978 or 1979 and now. Consultations, exchanges of views, and dialogue were going on all the time. I do not believe that it ceased at all, except with one or two countries at the most.

[Correspondent] How do you evaluate your tour of the GCC states and your talks with the leaders of these states?

[Mubarak] I talked with the GCC leaders about current major issues—the Gulf and the Palestinian and Lebanese problems. All these are major issues which interest us and which affect the entire Arab world. I believe there is great understanding between us and our brothers in the GCC states on all these matters. I believe we did not disagree on anything.

[Correspondent] Is there any likelihood of another tour by Your Excellency of other Arab states?

[Mubarak] Yes, because I have not finished yet.

[Correspondent] Where will you go?

[Mubarak] I am going to Oman today. After this, however, I have a European tour to make.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] relations with Israel. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir [words indistinct] opening fire on demonstrators in Rafah. [Words indistinct] Camp David. Is there no kind of sensitivity [words indistinct] Israel?

[Mubarak] We do not have sensitivities. We are frank and tell the truth. He [Shamir] said there were demonstrators and the Egyptians opened fire on them; no, we did not open fire on demonstrators in Rafah. There is a Palestinian camp in Egyptian Rafah. We did not open fire. I have all the information. Maybe he wants to say this to conceal what is happening on his side; let him say it. Everyone is free to say what he likes.

[Correspondent] Have relations been affected by a kind of tension in the past 2 days?

[Mubarak] There is nothing that could be called tension. We are looking for peace. We are looking for a just solution of the issue. It is not a story of tension or differences. We want to push forward the peace process. We want an international conference. We want to see Palestinian representation. We, as an Arab nation, have a duty. They [as heard] and the peace-loving great powers have another duty, which is to ensure that Israel heeds and responds to the call for an international conference. This is something that scares no one.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] His Highness Prince 'Abdallah has stated that the Iran-Iraq war will end this year. What is your comment on this?

[Mubarak] I hope so. I respect the view of my brother His Highness Prince 'Abdallah, who is a dear friend of mine. I hope and we all hope that the Iran-Iraq war will end because it has become quite ridiculous.

Therefore, I have called on Iran... [Mubarak changes thought] Even though they are cursing me these days because I am in the Gulf, never mind. Although they are all men of religion and it is not proper for them to utter words barred by our orthodox religion, may God forgive them and may they respond to the call for peace. This is better than blood, bloodshed, and the squandering of countries' resources on killing and nothing else.

[Correspondent] After the restoration of your relations with several Arab states...

[Mubarak, interrupts] Tell me where you come from.

[Correspondent] Ramadan, from the evening newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ. After several Arab states have restored their relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt, when do you expect Egypt to return to the Arab League?

[Mubarak] Let me tell you something. The issue is simple. I am interested in good relations. Egypt's activity now is more intensive than when it was in the Arab League. I wish the Arab League would meet regularly, like the OAU which meets annually and the EC which meets every 3 months, so it could become effective.

I wish success to all of us and I hope God will help us all as an Arab nation to unify ourselves, to unite our words, to show our solidarity, and to be like one hand.

### Oman

#### Reportage on Visit by Egypt's Husni Mubarak

##### Arrives in Oman 13 Jan

JN131321 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic  
1300 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Excerpt] His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of fraternal Egypt, arrived in the country this afternoon on a 2-day official visit to Oman. His excellency the Egyptian president was accorded an official reception led by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. [passage omitted]

##### Talks With Sultan Qabus

NC140701 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Muscat, 14 Jan (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman resumed their talks at Al-'Alam Palace in Muscat this morning to complete the discussion of subjects tackled in their round of talks yesterday evening.

MENA has learned that the two leaders discussed a number of important topics during their talks, including coordination among Arabs to end the pending disputes in the Arab region, particularly the Gulf war and the Palestinian issue, the Palestinian popular uprising in the West Bank and Gaza, and the convening of an international peace conference as a solution acceptable by all the parties concerned to end the Middle East issue, as well as the other points of dispute related to this issue.

##### Leaves Muscat for Jeddah

NC140754 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Muscat, 14 Jan (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak left Muscat at 1130 this morning Muscat time, 0930 Cairo time, on his way to Jeddah following a 2-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman at the conclusion of a

6-day tour of the Gulf that took him to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman. Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman saw President Mubarak off at the airport.

#### Foreign Minister on Talks

NC141027 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Muscat, 14 Jan (MENA)—Yusuf ibn 'Abdallah al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, has expressed the pride which the Omani sultan, government, and people feel in President Husni Mubarak's visit to the Sultanate.

Speaking to reporters following President Mubarak's departure this morning, the Omani minister said that the talks between the two leaders were extremely successful. The two leaders' views on all current issues in the Arab region were identical, he added.

Al-'Alawi went on to say: We believe President Mubarak's tour of the Gulf area represents a new and positive move in rejuvenating Arab solidarity to serve Arab interests. It also heralds the beginning of a new phase of Arab policy to confront the outstanding Arab issues, whether regarding the Gulf area or the Palestinian people. [passage omitted]

On current developments in the Gulf war, the Omani minister noted that this issue held top priority for the two leaders. He stressed that the Sultanate of Oman, Egypt, and all the Gulf countries are eager to restore calm to the situation and create an atmosphere conducive to finding the appropriate solutions for the problem of navigation in the Gulf, as well as for the Gulf war itself.

Asked about the Omani viewpoint on the presence of international forces in the Gulf, the Omani state minister said their presence was the result of specific political circumstances and these circumstances have changed somewhat since then.

The Omani foreign minister expressed his hope that all will attempt to ease the tense situation in the area and that all the states of the region will act in a way which will safeguard the common interests of all the Gulf littoral states.

Referring to Resolution 598 on ending the Iraq-Iran war, Al-'Alawi said this resolution is one of the means for ending the dispute between Iran and its neighbor Iraq. He added: All states are seeking to bolster the UN secretary general's efforts in this regard. We hope Perez de Cuellar will be able to continue his attempts to find a solution to this problem on the basis of the Security Council's resolution.

Regarding possible contacts between the GCC's foreign ministers and the Iranian foreign minister to end the war, the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs said: Contacts are continuing between us and we hope to achieve positive results in the future.

Asked if President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus had discussed the recent incidents in the West Bank and Gaza and the possibility of withdrawing the Egyptian ambassador from Israel, the Omani minister said: The two leaders discussed the incidents in the West Bank and Gaza and the Sultanate of Oman and Egypt naturally cannot accept Israel's current policy in the area.

The minister, expressing his hope Israel will change its policy, also said: As for the question of the presence of the Egyptian ambassador in Israel, this is connected with Egyptian policy and we believe no one has the right to interfere in this issue.

#### PDRY

#### Rally Marks 2d Anniversary of Coup Attempt

EA132243 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The PDRY today celebrates the 2d anniversary of the YSP victory over the 13 January bloody conspiracy planned and executed by the rightist opportunist tendency. To mark this occasion, a popular procession of torch bearers set off in the capital this evening from the Political Bureau hall to the memorial arena in Al-Tawahi. A huge rally was held there which was attended by brothers in the party and state leadership.

At the ceremony, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the party and state. A speech was also delivered on behalf of the sons and families of the martyrs of the 13 January abortive bloody conspiracy.

To mark the occasion, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, this morning laid a wreath at the memorial of the martyrs in Al-Tawahi. The secretary general was received at the monument by a number of members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, and the Presidium, by ministers, and by a number of officials and a guard of honor from which he took a salute.

The brother secretary general and the party and state leaders laid wreaths at the tombs of the martyrs of the 13 January bloody conspiracy in Al-Mansurah.

At 1015 this morning, sirens were sounded and the workers of our country observed a minute of mourning at all places of work, production, and study and at defense positions of the revolution and the nation. This was to honor the memory of those heroes who were martyred on that calamitous day.



### Saudi Arabia

#### Cooperation Memorandum Signed With Algeria LD131421 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Jan (SPA)—Dr 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn al-Shaykh, minister of agriculture and water, had a meeting this morning with Kasdi Merbah, Algerian minister of agriculture and fisheries, who is visiting the Kingdom.

A memorandum of understanding was signed during the meeting between the Kingdom and Algeria on prospects of cooperation between the two countries in the areas of exploring water resources, including their development and promotion. It also covers exchanging experiences and information in the agricultural sphere, trade between the two countries in agricultural products, cooperation concerning the development of manpower through training, and visits between both countries.

#### 'Source' Denies Plan for Lebanon Drawn Up LD132329 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2200 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jan (SPA)—With reference to reports in some Lebanese papers today about the existence of a plan for solving the Lebanese problem in which the Kingdom is alleged to be involved, a responsible source told SPA these reports are totally unfounded, as the Kingdom had not submitted any draft solution on the Lebanese crisis because of its complete conviction that the Lebanese brothers, as the people concerned, are able to draw up a formula enabling them to reach suitable solutions to the Lebanese problem.

The source ended his statement by saying: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in clarifying its attitude to reports in this respect, once again confirms it will stand forever by sister Lebanon until it recovers its health and achieves security and stability.

#### Iranian Allegation of Oil Price Cuts Denied LD132355 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2200 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jan (SPA)—A responsible source at the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources expressed surprise at the DPA report of a statement made by the

Iranian deputy oil minister in which he accused the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of selling its oil at the benchmark price. This is totally untrue.

The source told SPA: I am surprised at such a statement by the Iranian deputy oil minister, who is personally in charge of continually granting discounts on Iranian oil sales to all purchasers. Iranian discounts reach about \$3 a barrel and those discounts are the real reason behind the decline in prices.

He added: The Iranian discounts are reported daily by the purchasers through news agencies and when the purchasers ask for discounts from sellers. The source ended its statement: Iran does not only offer discounts, it has begun to violate its production quota since last May, but it tries to cover up its violations by accusing others.

### Yemen Arab Republic

#### PDRY Review of Death Sentences 'Welcomed' JN140646 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Sanaa—The YAR has welcomed the statements by Rashid Muhammad Thabit, PDRY minister of state for union affairs, in which he said that there is a possibility of reviewing the death sentences passed on 24 supporters of former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad if they condemn the 13 January incidents.

In a statement to AL-ITTIHAD, a responsible source in Sanaa said that if these statements do not represent a personal opinion they pave the way to dialogue for the attainment of national unity. The source said he hopes these statements reflect an official stand, as the official media organs in Aden have not reported them so far.

For his part, former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has described these statements as an attempt to emerge from the isolation in which his country has been living after executing five party and state officials and disregarding the appeals by several heads of states of fraternal Arab countries and friendly countries.

In a statement to AL-ITTIHAD, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said these statements also seek to cast doubts about the implementation of the death sentences which have caused negative reactions domestically and abroad. He said 520 persons, including several company directors, have arrived in Sanaa after the implementation of the death sentences. He added: We have closed the door to dialogue following the implementation of the death sentences and we will resort to all forms of political struggle.

**'Evading' Military Service 'Immoral' Crime**  
*JN132122 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
1800 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] In a statement to INA, Justice Minister Mundhir Ibrahim said that during his excellency's visit to the Ministry of Justice today, President Saddam Husayn had ordered that the crimes of fleeing or evading military service and working against the revolution be considered immoral crimes.

He added that the president had instructed that new terms be added for enrollment in the Judicial Institute. Under these terms only those who believe in God, those who they themselves, one of their sons, or their parents have not been convicted of an immoral crime, and those who have practiced law for at least 3 years and whose pleadings have been free of defects at the expense of right and justice, or who have specific experience in courts and justice departments for at least 3 years, shall be enrolled.

The minister added that Judicial Institute graduates will be required to take an oath—individually or collectively—before the president of the Republic or his representative. The oath reads as follows: I swear to Almighty God and on the holy principles, which God has ordered us to be committed to and act in accordance with, to do all that will enhance justice, to not fear anyone in my pursuit of truth, to adhere to truth in my verdicts under all circumstances and in all cases, to exert my utmost in the search of truth and all that is necessitated by truth and justice, to do everything that is in accordance with the law, and to respect the Constitution.

The minister affirmed that President Saddam Husayn has ordered lump-sum allowances to be given to court judges in addition to their salaries and allowances in accordance with the law. The lump-sum allowances were specified as follows: 100 dinars for judges of the fourth category, 150 dinars for judges of the third and second categories, and 200 dinars for judges of the first category. The president is entitled to increase these allowances whenever he deems it necessary. The minister of justice said that these allowances will be suspended for judges transferred to posts where they do not practice law. Excluded from this are those who have the grade of director general or higher and who have practiced law for at least 10 years.

**Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities**

**Communique No 2,985**

*JN131731 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
1700 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Communique No 2,985 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the resolve of patient struggling men, our victories are continuing and Iraq's status is becoming

higher. Our Zionist Khomeyniite enemies will always continue to taste the bitterness of humiliation. The following is a roundup of our units' activities for last night and today:

1. Two scoundrels were killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.
2. Two of the aggressors were killed in the I Special Army Corps—the Allahu Akbar Forces sector.
3. One infantry position was destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in the II Army Corps central sector.
4. One ammunition dump was blown up and one machinegun emplacement was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.
5. Three infantry positions were destroyed and one of the scoundrels was killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 January 1988

**Iranian Advance Denied**

*JN141141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1043 GMT*  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jan (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has challenged claims that Iranian forces have occupied the Iraqi village of Dayr Luk [name as received]. He said these claims are cheap lies.

In a statement to INA, the spokesman added that the Iranian claims are baseless in part and parcel and that this village and its surroundings up to the Iraqi-Iranian border, a distance of 200 km, are in Iraqi forces' hands. He said one must be very naive to believe the claims that the Iranians have penetrated 200 km inside Iraqi territory. Until yesterday, the Iranians were claiming the distance was 150 km, he added.

The spokesman said that the Iranians' ignorance of Iraqi geography is due to the fact that their information is obtained from their agents who try to lie to them and take advantage of their ignorance to get more money.

The Iraqi military spokesman added that the Iranian people are fed up with the Iranian Government's cheap lies, particularly those concerning the previous four Zafar operations. The Iranian Government previously made a clamor about these operations and claimed advances of hundreds of kilometers inside Iraqi territory. But these operations turned out to be mere propagandistic buffoonery and false, unrealistic allegations.

The spokesman stressed that the Iraqi military is highly prepared. He added that this preparedness, in addition to geographic obstacles, will prevent the Iranians from reaching these areas. He asserted that the village of Dayr Luk and the areas up to the Iraqi-Iranian border are in the Iraqi

forces' hands. He said that Iraq can prove this by irrefutable evidence and will send the news media to these areas. The spokesman once again challenged the Iranian Government to provide evidence of its presence in the area.

**4 West Bank Palestinians Deported to Lebanon**  
*TA131510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1500 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Four inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria, all leading agitators, have been deported to Lebanon. This was announced by the IDF spokesman. They are: Hism Khadr of Ramallah, Bashir al-Khayri also from Ramallah, Jamal Jabarah from Qalqilyah, and Jibril al-Rajub from Dura. The IDF spokesman's announcement states that the four were expelled by virtue of orders issued by the commander of the Central Command and after the due legal process was completed.

The four deportees had given up their right to appeal to the High Court of Justice. They are prime agitators and instigators of violations of public order in Judaea and Samaria

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the four were deported to Lebanon because both Jordan and Egypt have announced their refusal to accept them. Our correspondent points out that Fahd al-Qawasimi, the former mayor of Hebron, and Muhammad Milhim, the former mayor of Halhul, had been deported to Lebanon previously.

Four Gazans facing deportation will, however, be given an extended grace period until the beginning of next week to allow them to appeal to the High Court of Justice.

The attorney representing several deportees, (Jawad Bulus), expressed fear for his clients' lives because they were deported to Lebanon. He told our reporter that the expulsion is an unjust move, and will only add fuel to the fire.

**Shamir's Office Communique**  
*TA131919 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*  
1900 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Prime Minister's Office this evening issued a communique on the expulsion of the four West Bank residents, saying that the four deportees are incorrigible agitators. The purpose of their deportation, therefore, is to drive the message home that Israel is determined to restore order in the territories.

Immediately after the report on the expulsion, reactions of condemnation began flowing in from various Arab and Western elements. The PLO reported that it intends to send a ship to Haifa with many of the Palestinian activists who have been deported from the territories over the past 20 years on board. According to a PLO official, this will be done in a fashion reminiscent of the "Exodus" story.

Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren reports that in order to preempt the anticipated waves of criticism from the world, information services and the IDF spokesman have been undertaking a variety of measures to brief the international media.

**Syrian Army Holding Deportees**  
*TA140527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
0500 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] The four Palestinians who were deported from Israel yesterday are now being held in a Syrian Army base at Jubb Jannin, north of Al-Qir'awn Lake. The Syrian Army has barred journalists from talking to them.

The Lebanese Army intends to return the four deportees to the security zone under Israel's control, a military source in Beirut told an AFP correspondent. The source noted that this would be done within 1 and 1/2 hours.

**'Responsibility' Renounced**  
*TA140745 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*  
0730 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] The Lebanese Army, which is holding the four deportees from Judaea and Samaria, announced this morning that it will return them to the security zone at the site from which they crossed into Lebanon. Reacting to this, Israeli sources told our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz that Israel does not intend to take the four deportees back. We are no longer responsible for the four, who were safe and sound when deported, the Israeli sources said.

**Lebanese Border Closed 14 Jan**  
*TA141116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1100 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] News agencies in Lebanon have been reporting that all the crossing points between the security zone in southern Lebanon and the north have been closed, apparently in the wake of the Lebanese Army announcement that it would return the four deportees to the security zone this morning.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has learned from South Lebanese Army headquarters that the crossing points were closed because of a memorial service scheduled today in Marj 'Uyun to mark the anniversary of the death of Major Sa'd Haddad.

Military sources in southern Lebanon said that from the moment the four deportees were safely handed over to various elements in Lebanon, Israel is no longer in any way responsible for their fate.



### U.S. Reaction 'Strange'

TA131846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, Robi Sabel, says Israel is legally entitled to deport the four Palestinians. Sabel told reporter David Essing that under the Geneva Convention even the death penalty could be imposed. He rejected the American position that deportation of the four violates international law.

[Begin recording] [Sabel] It's a strange claim because under the 4th Geneva Convention Israel would be fully entitled to carry out a step which we haven't done, that is, to carry out the death penalty. Israel has refrained from doing this. Israel is certainly entitled to send the people to administrative detention, deporting the people, in fact, to what is some 30 or 40 miles from their homes, to a different place where they will be greeted and have full freedom to carry on their nefarious activities.

I must admit that I find the U.S. accusations strange.

[Essing] But are you not concerned that the deportations might in fact add fuel to the fire, fuel to the violence in the territories?

[Sabel] We are in a situation where people at the moment are throwing rocks and throwing fire bombs, where the complete civilian life is being destructed, where those Arabs—and they are the vast majority—who want to carry on their lives peacefully, trading and working, are being prevented. It is our earnest hope that by the deportation of these four people we may enable the vast majority of the population to carry on their lives peacefully, and in fact save Arabs and Jews from being wounded, and in some cases killed.

[Essing] Why Lebanon? Has Jordan refused to take these four deportees?

[Sabel] I saw an announcement by Jordan that they would refuse to accept them.

[Essing] And finally to relations with the United States: The United States has come out very forcefully against deportations. Do you think there is any danger of relations between Israel and the United States being harmed by the deportations?

[Sabel] I am certain there is not. There is disagreement about this, but the United States realizes that it is Israel's responsibility to make sure there is peace and quiet in the areas, and the U.S. has assured us of this. There are differences of interpretations of various international treaties between us and the United States, but this would in no way affect relations between Israel and the United States. [end recording]

### Goulding Lodges UN Protest

TA141041 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1030 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding had an unscheduled meeting with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres in the latter's office a short time ago. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that Goulding went to Peres to lodge a protest on behalf of the UN secretary general over the deportation of four inhabitants of the territories. Goulding said that this move does not contribute to the efforts to calm down the situation and that the United Nations objects to it.

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres replied that deportations are a legal process in which the government does not intervene. He added that Israel will take every step to calm down the situation, and noted that the real solution lies in the peace process.

### Basyuni Rejects Deportations

TA141124 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni says that Egypt totally rejects the deportation of the four Palestinians. Basyuni said that this move is putting obstacles on the path of peace. The Egyptian ambassador

### Rabin on Political Solution for Territories

TA132106 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1940 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by moderators Yoram Ronen, Moshe Shlonsky, and Ehud Ya'ari on the weekly "Moqed" program in the studio—live]

[Text] [Ronen] Five weeks after riots began in the territories their end is not yet seen in the offing. A few weeks ago Defense Minister Rabin spoke of expecting the riots to gradually die out. This week the defense minister said that the scope of the incidents in the territories is graver than we anticipated. Good evening to you Mr defense minister.

[Rabin] Good evening.

[Ronen] Mr Defense Minister, in the wake of my introductory remarks, the feeling is one of a failure with regard to assessing the riots in the territories. There was no early warning. Defense establishment people spoke of surprise. The hope that this would be an transient wave did not materialize either. Do you believe that this is a situation we will have to live with for a long time to come?

[Rabin] Let us divide the answer into two parts. First, in reference to the development of events, I will not lie here: I do not think that anybody expected the transition from terror, from activity fostered by the PLO for long

years—through hand grenades, rifles, and the various kinds of hostile terror activity—to the activity of public disturbances as a key topic for the struggle. If you ask me, I believe that even those who began this had not imagined how things would roll on.

[Ronen] Is this a snowball effect then?

[Rabin] It is this kind of development, to a certain extent. The last one to have planned or initiate it was the PLO. It was only after 2 or 4 days that the PLO grasped what was happening. This ran counter to all of its earlier concepts. It is therefore natural—we have learned some things as they were evolving—that there are matters one cannot always foresee precisely, but one should be prepared to handle them.

[Ronen] You do not think there was an intelligence failure here, do you?

[Rabin] When can there be an intelligence flop? This can happen when you are faced with a body that had planned things and you had not precisely noticed what it had planned. I do not think anybody had planned things. This was an expression—and we must recognize this—of some despair and frustration. It is not clear why it erupted now of all times, rather than 6 months ago or 6 months from now. All sorts of historians and Middle East affairs experts are surely likely to find a hundred explanations for this, but the truth is that this is an expression of the despair of the Arab world first and foremost.

The special feature about what is happening here is that, for the first time, it is the residents of the territories that are leading the Palestinian struggle. The Arab countries and the terrorist organizations, most of whose leaders are outside the area, are lagging behind. They are being dragged after events and are trying to hitch a ride on them and influence matters through funds. This is the problem we are facing. The second question of course is how we should handle it. This is the problem which should preoccupy us.

[Ya'ari] You are saying that this is an act of despair by the residents of the territories. I would like to ask whether the heavy-handed policy we have exercised, and which you talked of in the Knesset some time before the riots, has not contributed to this feeling of despair.

[Rabin] No, I do not think this was the main problem. There is an accumulation of reasons; surely 40 years of residence in refugee camps and 20 years of residence under an Israeli rule which has certainly been better for them than the rule of the Jordanians and the Egyptians. Despair developed as a result of resolutions made in Arab world summits. I believe this was the last straw for them, although there can be different views here. What did the Amman summit actually signal? The first priority of the Arab world is to deal with the Khomeyniist threat from Iran and the continuation of the Iran-Iraq

war. What did the Washington summit signal? This summit focused on bilateral relations within the international community, between the United States and the USSR first and foremost. As for the Middle East, this summit referred only to the Persian Gulf. The Israeli-Arab conflict was swept under the rug.

[Ronen] Had we not read the map, as you say?

[Rabin] First, it is not always possible to read everything in advance. I think that after a while we understood what we were facing. Allow me to address myself to this subject now, since, in my opinion, all debate about the reasons, about who had and who had not foreseen, is less relevant than the question of how this problem should be handled.

[Shlonsky] We visited the refugee camps today and watched how the IDF is handling the problem, more or less. Are you not troubled about the fact that a large IDF force is present in the refugee camps in order to maintain order. The question is how long can this situation last. The question is not only how many refugees can be subject to a curfew but to what extent the IDF can impose the curfew.

[Rabin] Let us distinguish between the picture of a day or two of unrest and the approach in principle. I think that what should be clear to all of us has, in fact, been expressed for 20 years since the end of the 6-Day War. This was done when the State of Israel decided, and justly so, not to adopt a unilateral move involving the determination of the legal and political status of the territories. It was decided to neither annex, nor, on the other hand, to abandon them or withdraw without a political settlement. In my opinion either one of these possibilities was very grave from Israel's point of view.

What have the Israeli Governments done? They have left the status of the territories, Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, open to negotiations in order to demonstrate Israel's desire for negotiations, to emphasize that the solution to the problem of peace on our eastern border, including a solution to the Palestinian problem, can be obtained only through negotiations. Therefore, the territories were subjected to a military and civilian administration.

We, as well as the Palestinian residents in the territories, and the Arab countries had better know that a solution to a complex problem, to a confrontation between two different religious and nationalistic entities, between us and the Palestinians, cannot be provided by us through military means alone. Nor will we allow them, under any circumstances, to dictate things to us through violence. The only place for settling the problem is around the negotiations table.

Therefore, what is guiding us, despite all the difficulty, the pain, the sorrow, and restrictions, is to prove to them, even if this lasts another 2 months, that they will not achieve a thing through violence. At the same time, we should declare our preparedness to talk about a political solution.

[Ya'ari] Sir, this is precisely the problem, after all. They know that they cannot achieve a military solution. They also know, however, that politically speaking we are offering them entrance to negotiations under King Husayn's umbrella at best. They do not want this. Therefore, they have chosen the third option, what they today call an act of dissociation or the stones revolution.

[Rabin] Allow me to tell you something. It has been over 3 years now that I have served as defense minister. On numerous occasions of meeting in the territories with different leaders who had different inclinations I asked them a simple question: Are you, are any of you, any group among you, prepared to say that you, you the residents of the territories, their leadership, are willing to be our partner in a political settlement.

None of them dared say this to me. Some of them pointed to the PLO, and others to Jordan. I told them then: Gentlemen, make up your minds once and for all. If you want to hold a political discussion with us, decide to be our partners. If, on the other hand and for whatever reason, you say you are not the partners, why are you coming to me? We will not hold negotiations with the PLO. Jordan is presenting all sorts of conditions. I will not now enter the argument as to whether these conditions allow entry into negotiations or not, but the Palestinians erased themselves.

Let me add here that it is very probable that for all the pain involved in today's events, after we prove to them that they can achieve nothing through violence, there may be a chance alongside the risks that a leadership will emerge. A leadership may tell the PLO, whose leaders are in Tunisia in 5-star hotels: It is we who are the residents of the territories, and you have not been in the area for more than 20 years...

[Shlonsky, interrupting] What leadership are you talking about? We are talking today about an Islamic Jihad, about a rising Muslim force.

[Rabin] I do not know. I do not know. We are not talking here in terms of 2 or 6 months either. Also, this situation may perhaps signal to Jordan it is about time that it makes up its mind. If it wants to be a party to the process, let it move its ass a little bit.

[Ya'ari] Mr Defense Minister, do you still believe there is an option for a political settlement with Jordan and some sort of a Palestinian group which will escort the king in this wedding ceremony?

[Rabin] I believe that the basic solution for peace on our eastern border must include a solution to the Palestinian problem. This solution must involve a state, negotiations with Jordan with the participation of representatives of the residents of the territories and Palestinians who do not belong in the PLO, who are not identified or recognized as PLO members...

[Ya'ari, interrupting] Pardon me, there is a problem here. At one time you agreed to the incorporation of Hanna Sinyurah as a Palestinian representative on a joint delegation with Jordan. Well, Hanna Sinyurah has just risen and talked of civil disobedience, and you, Mr defense minister, said he is a PLO agent. In other words, you had agreed to talk with the tail of the PLO.

[Rabin] Let me tell you, if we do not witness the emergence of a leadership which will be able to say that it is the partner to the talks, then Hanna Sinyurah and company and others will continue to be PLO agents, indeed. The key problem is whether the residents of the territories are capable of producing a leadership, now that they are leading the Palestinian issue today.

They are leading it in the wrong way, in a manner of violence, but we will suppress this violence. It might take another week or two, or another month or two, but we shall do so. We will maintain the necessary armed forces there.

We will act our way, not the Arab way. We will not act as Al-Asad did when he liquidated the Muslim Brothers in 1982 in Al-Hammah, in a manner which resulted in 5,000 or 10,000 deaths, nor as King Husayn did when he liquidated the PLO in 1970, in a manner which resulted in 1,000 deaths. This is not our way.

Incidentally, any time large public disturbances have taken place in the territories, the moment our forces have opened fire the rioters have run away. All talk about baring their chests to the bullets is journalistic stories. Again, this is not our way. We prefer to establish order using a minimum of force. But one thing is clear. We shall prove to them that nothing can be achieved through violence.

It is preferable indeed that the period of violence be shortened since those who will mainly suffer from this are the residents of the territories. I believe that many, a great number among them, do not want this. In Gaza they cannot face up to radical groups, to the emergence of the fundamentalist Islamic groups such as the Islamic Jihad, and to a lesser degree, the Islamic Mujama'. [Islamic organization in the Gaza Strip] In Judaea and Samaria they cannot face up to the supporters or members of the terrorist organizations who threaten the entire public. We will calm the situation down.



[Shlonsky] You are talking about the surfacing of a new leadership in the territories in the wake of the wave of violence. Who can guarantee that this new leadership will not be more extreme than the PLO, in the direction of the Islamic Jihad, for instance, and will not want to talk with us at all?

[Rabin] If such a leadership does not want to talk and reaches a confrontation, we can put it down. The problem is whether or not we will see the emergence of a leadership which will be able to say that it is taking the fate of the residents of the territories into its hands, regardless of what its stance will be.

[Shlonsky] And if this does not happen, what then?

[Rabin] If this does not happen we will have to wait until the conditions for this develop. We will have to initiate the creation of conditions for political negotiations, but do so in conjunction with the current activity so as to make it clear to the residents of the territories, the Arab countries, and the international community that nothing will be achieved through violence.

[Ronen] Is this what we call the heavy-handed policy?

[Rabin] This is a policy of wise firmness. Therefore, there will be a curfew on camps. There will be a curfew where a riot takes place. The first goal is to strike the violent demonstrations off the agenda. The second goal is to guarantee free traffic axes. The third is to guarantee that the population that wants to leave for work, that wants to act freely for its subsistence in its area, will have the conditions to do so. The fourth is to encourage the opening of businesses, but not with too much force. If they want to strike, at least this is not violence.

[Shlonsky] Do the curfews not yield the opposite results? We are preventing those who really want to go to work from doing that.

[Rabin] At the moment, the purpose of the curfews has been achieved. You toured the Gaza area today and saw for yourself what is happening there. I heard your report on television on that tour. We...

[Shlonsky, interrupting] Is it a lie that [word indistinct] curfews and massive IDF forces deployed in the area?

[Rabin] We will maintain large forces as long as this is necessary. We will pursue our method of imposing curfews as long as this is warranted. In parallel, we will extend our hand to those who want to work and allow them to do so.

[Ya'ari] Mr Rabin, I have a question to ask you. You have been talking about the emergence of a leadership, or of permitting a local leadership to develop.

[Rabin] I am not talking about it, I am merely expressing the hope that this will happen.

[Ya'ari] Fine, you are hoping that a new leadership will emerge in the territories. My question is: How can a new leadership develop in the territories? After all, in light of the fact that we see now, in hindsight, that the PLO may have jumped on the bandwagon, nevertheless we have to acknowledge that the large mechanism that is active and can accomplish things is a PLO instrument. We played only a very minor role in the creation of this mechanism and hardly interfered in the way it gets money, or in the ways it establishes and maintains contacts with and between the different areas and thus controls large populations. Yet we see this clearly now. So this is one part of the equation. On the other hand, what you are in fact telling the population is: If the situation improves, I will again extend an invitation to King Husayn. At least some of us doubt he is actually interested in coming at all.

[Rabin] First of all, I have the feeling that your description of the PLO in connection with the latest events is very inaccurate. At the outset of the interview, you yourself said that for 22 years the PLO has held the theory that the gun, the gunpowder, the explosives, and terrorist attacks work.

[Shlonsky] But this has changed!

[Rabin] No, never. The PLO has never changed. But the PLO did not direct the incidents or guide the disturbances, although it is trying to claim credit for them now. I am not so sure that the middle echelon in the field, those who are by and large refugee camp residents and who are, incidentally, simultaneously engaged in a struggle against the permanent residents of the areas, as we have seen in the conflicts within the Arab population itself... [changes thought] What is taking place is happening not only vis-a-vis Israel. It also has to do with the internal Arabic constellation. What I am saying is that this is possible. [not further clarified] One thing should, however, be clear to all of them. The old leadership and the new leadership; the young and the old; the supporters of the PLO, the Islamic Jihad, the Mujama', and the others all must realize that the path of violence and terrorism has failed. If this were not the case, the population would not have embarked upon the method of initiating mass violent demonstrations without weapons. They would never have resorted to this unless they thought that these mass demonstrations would achieve something. This actually indicates the failure of the PLO's path these past 22 years. Even if they pursue this method, we will overcome them.

[Ronen] Mr Defense Minister, you mentioned the despair and frustration that the inhabitants of the territories feel. Yet the Israeli public also feels quite bad. People are afraid of being hit with rocks even when traveling along the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway near Abu Ghaush, not to mention the Armon Haneziv or the French Hill neighborhoods of Jerusalem. For months Jews have been scared of walking in the Old City alleys. What can you do to dispel this feeling?



[Rabin] First of all, I would like to tell the people of Israel: We have not yet reached the envisioned times of peace and quiet. To all those who try to sell the dream that by a tough one-time action, such as a single war or a military operation, we will be able to annihilate the PLO, or that by some other magical formula we could eliminate the entire military branch of the PLO, I would like to say: We are still embroiled in a struggle to obtain an agreement for peace similar to the one we have with Egypt, or something along the lines of the agreement that prevails along our Jordanian border where there is no violence, or even the limited arrangement we have with Syria on the Golan Heights.

[Ya'ari] But this is precisely what the PLO has been offering!

[Rabin] Unless political settlements are reached...

[Ya'ari, interrupting] With whom?

[Rabin] Either with Jordan or with a Palestinian leadership that can talk to us.

The first problem is how to create the conditions conducive to finding a partner for a dialogue. Naturally, finding the partner also requires that we adopt reasonable positions and refrain from doing things that derive from the concept that the use of force can solve everything. Military force, military power, or military successes constitute a fantastic foundation for the starting point from which to jump from the standpoint of strength into political negotiations, but in themselves they cannot solve the problem.

[Ya'ari] What about proposals like those that Mr Peres raised regarding the demilitarization—or any other term—of the Gaza Strip as a first step, or the new idea raised by Ezer Weizman?

[Rabin] I would not like to address concrete suggestions.

[Ya'ari] Is that because you have reservations about them?

[Rabin] I object to any unilateral Israeli move. I am just as opposed to annexation as I am to fully, or even partially, abandoning Judea and Samaria.

[Ronen] This is what Ilyas Frayj said today. He said: Why do you not make up your minds? You should decide whether you want to marry us or divorce us.

[Rabin] I am in favor of reaching a settlement, because nothing that is achieved unilaterally without agreements—limited or comprehensive—will hold or last long. We will not be able to solve the problem through the use of our military power. This will never work. We will not let them influence our positions through violence, but at the same time, we must find a partner for dialogue with whom we can reach agreements.

[Ya'ari] Would you agree, though, that that partner cannot be King Husayn alone? This, incidentally, is the commitment he undertook in signing the resolutions of the Amman summit.

[Rabin] Right now, I would prefer not to draw hypothetical sketches. First of all, I am convinced that in order to attain peace along our eastern border—and let us not forget that Jordan lies along our border between Elat and the Dead Sea; and that north of Tirat Zevi, even excluding the areas of Judea and Samaria, all the way up to the Al-Yarmuk River, it is also Jordan that lies on the other side of the border... [changes thought] Nor can I envision a far-reaching permanent solution to the Palestinian problem without the inclusion of Jordan in finding that solution. It is therefore highly likely that as an interim stage, had there been some Palestinian leadership which came out and told us: We are your partners; with them we would have found some solution. But that partner cannot be the PLO, or any element from the outside. It must be made up of people who come from among the inhabitants. If Jordan and such a leadership emerge—that would be wonderful. But we must also initiate and create the conditions that would be conducive to a rapprochement.

[Shlonsky] And when they do come forward, what will we—you or the Likud—say to them?

[Rabin] You know that the national unity government holds two basic concepts. The Likud advocates Greater Israel. There is also another view, which I believe in, that acknowledges the supreme need to preserve the State of Israel's Jewish character. This must be done, not by delineating its historic borders—although I can be numbered among those who regard the people of Israel's historic right over its land as the basis for having a Jewish state—but by showing readiness, for the sake of that desire to preserve the Jewishness of the state, to make a territorial compromise west of the Jordan River within the framework of a peace agreement with Jordan. This agreement will assume responsibility for the solution of the Palestinian problem as one political sovereign entity with Amman as its capital.

[Ronen] The Jordanian solution does not seem realistic at the moment. It does not look like this is a solution that can be accepted in the foreseeable future, but there is...

[Rabin, interrupting] Permit me to say that lots of things that seemed unrealistic at the time were discussed. Why, only a few minutes ago you talked to me about the fact that the kind of occurrence which took place initially seemed highly unlikely. I would therefore suggest that we acknowledge the limitations of our ability to predict or prophesize.

[Ronen] What I was trying to understand was...

[Rabin, interrupting] The issue is what is your policy directed at?

[Ronen] That is self-evident. Well, then, there is, for example, a proposal by Shim'on Peres for an international conference. Ezer Weizman has also come out with a concrete proposal which makes Egypt the go-between, inviting Jordan, Israel, and the Palestinians for direct talks. Would you be prepared to consider such proposals? I know you are not crazy about the idea of an international conference.

[Rabin] I am prepared to examine any path that could lead to a dialogue that might yield results. The basis for such a rapprochement regarding our eastern border must be bilateral talks between Jordan and the Palestinians on the one hand, and Israel on the other. Another possibility would be if a Palestinian leadership develops from within the population in the territories which would be ready to assume responsibility for their future and fate, the dialogue should be with us, at least over the initial stage on the road to a permanent settlement.

[Ronen] Even if this is achieved under the aegis of an international conference?

[Rabin] I would not rule it out, but I qualify that statement by saying that I would consider the possibility only under certain circumstances. Under those circumstances, I would be in favor of it.

[Shlonsky] Can you envision some political progress in the next few months, given the elections in the United States and here?

[Rabin] I believe that our primary problem is on the one hand to realize that the solution to the problem must be political, and on the other hand to show that it cannot be born out of one side's military prowess or the other's violence. The urgent, pressing problem—and when I addressed the IDF today I called it our number one mission—is to find ways to calm the situation in the territories down.

[Shlonsky] And once this is achieved and there is still no political progress, what will happen then? Are we not in danger of going back to a situation in which disturbances and riots in the territories resume?

[Rabin] I believe that simultaneously with the process of restoring order it is also necessary to examine various possibilities to promote the political process.

[Ya'ari] Such as?

[Rabin] By going in all sorts of directions, but first of all by seeking a partner.

[Ya'ari] Do you have ideas that are different from those recently expressed by Messrs Shamir, Peres, or Weizman?

[Rabin] I did not come here to theorize on the possible avenues. I believe that we have divulged too many details about plans, while devoting insufficient time to a search for the beginning of the process for a dialogue with a reasonable partner with the aim of finding a solution together. Right now, I would invest greater efforts in examining ways to reach the point of getting that dialogue started, even without contemplating the content for the time being. This is better than arguing over the content of the dialogue.

[Ronen] Do you not think that holding talks as the disturbances in the territories are continuing might be misperceived and understood to be a sign of weakness? As long as the riots still continue, that is.

[Rabin] Since I cannot see our partners rushing toward us right now, I believe things must be done in parallel, and the goal that lies within my jurisdiction is first of all to prove that violence will achieve nothing and to bring about tranquility in the territories through the use of force.

[Ronen] But while using this force, you are not ruling out a dialogue either, are you?

[Rabin] If I have a partner for a dialogue who will state outright that he is my partner for the dialogue, no matter if that partner comes from among the inhabitants of the territories or from Jordan or Egypt—yes, that is correct.

[Shlonsky] How long do you think it will take for quiet to be restored in the territories, or how long do you think it will be before a dialogue can be started?

[Rabin] I am not a prophet. All I know is that maximum efforts should be made. But I repeat: We will use our methods, not those embraced by Al-Asad or Husayn, not by use of firearms. Nonetheless, I would like to say that anyone who tries to attack a soldier or a border policeman on duty with the aim of hurting him should know that the soldiers have license to use all the means at their disposal to defend themselves.

Let me say something here. I must say that I am highly appreciative of the IDF soldiers and the border policemen. Wherever the IDF soldiers are involved, however, the mission toward whose accomplishment they were educated, trained, and directed was to defend the country's borders or participate in the war against terrorism. They are not trained to discharge police duties that place them in confrontation with children or women, or facing a mob in a demonstration which occasionally involves the hurling of Molotov cocktails, the throwing of stones, or the use of knives. I must say that Israel can be proud of its 18, 19, and 20 year olds, who understand why they have to do this job. They feel distressed, sometimes painfully so, and I am proud that they feel distressed about this.

[Shlonsky] As a representative of the political echelon, do you not feel guilty for causing these feelings of distress in this difficult or virtually impossible situation?

[Rabin] No, because I believe that the situation was forced upon us, and that it is our duty for the good of the country's future and that of the younger generation to prevent an upsurge in terrorism or violence and possibly even the initiation of war by an Arab country. We must calm the situation and demonstrate clearly that violence will bear no fruit whatsoever.

[Ronen] Finally, Mr defense minister, it seems you cannot be a harbinger of good tidings to those 18 and 19 year olds, or to their parents, by telling them that the serious and gloomy predicament that now prevails in the territories will end in the foreseeable future.

[Rabin] I believe we will put an end to it, and that we will bring calm.

[Ronen] But this may take months?

[Rabin] I would suggest that we apply the Jewish approach, namely nurture our deeply-rooted hopes, and yet not rush things. I am not advocating this because I prefer that we put off for tomorrow what we can do today, but because I believe we are in the midst of a historic process which must be seen in a historic perspective and judged according to historic criteria. There are no short cuts. There are no saviors. We cannot have it all now. None of the things that we have achieved in the State of Israel were achieved by our insisting on urgency and on having it all at once. Nothing has been accomplished in swift wham-bum-slam methods. We got it all through faith, perseverance, and common sense.

[Ronen] So about this present wave, which you say will die, my final question is: What can we do to prevent another wave from erupting after the current one?

[Rabin] We should point blank and unequivocally demonstrate that this method will achieve nothing. Secondly, we must understand that the solution to the problem lies not in military strength or violence, but will be found only through political methods. That political solution must be reached wisely and through a readiness for compromise.

[Ronen] Mr defense minister, thank you for coming to the Moqed studios this evening. I also wish to thank Ehud Ya'ari and Moshe Shlonsky. To our listeners, good evening and see you next week.

**PLO Sends Messages on Reaching 'Understanding'**  
TA131946 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1900 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari]

[Text] The method of isolating the refugee camps and placing them in a virtual state of paralysis through curfews brings the situation in the territories to a crossroads. Let us recall that according to a gross estimate,

approximately 150,000 people, perhaps more, are currently confined to quarters by virtue of curfews all over the territories tonight. There are signs that the religious Islamic circles in the Gaza Strip would like to violate the curfews and move on to a phase involving attacks against the IDF. The PLO instructions, on the other hand, are still that terrorist acts and the use of firearms should be avoided.

According to several reports, Yasir 'Arafat is interested in making some political gains from the situation quickly. Signals from the PLO leadership and its representatives in the territories have reached Israel via various channels regarding the desire of the PLO to reach some sort of understanding with the Israeli Government. According to some signals, the PLO has said that it would undertake to calm the tempers down in the territories within a very short period of time, to use the PLO's phrasing, and cease terrorist activity, if Israel pledges to grant the PLO the status of an equal partner in an international dialogue within whatever future negotiating framework. They actually talk about an indirect agreement along the lines of the cease-fire in southern Lebanon reached with them by Menahem Begin through Philip Habib's mediation in July 1981.

In another context, let us point out that the Israeli Government is currently in possession of verified information on the content of the secret resolutions adopted in the Arab summit in Amman. These resolutions have to date not been made public.

It turns out that contrary to the initial impression created at the time, King Husayn signed a secret article in which he undertakes to avoid going alone in seeking a political settlement of the conflict with Israel. Moreover, it was agreed in writing that the 1982 Fes Conference resolutions on a Palestinian state led by the PLO are the binding and final resolutions.

Incidentally, another resolution included in this confidential document from the Amman summit includes, among others, a clause saying that the Zionist danger threatens the Arab nation and might destroy it, which is why every means should be devoted toward regaining the usurped Arab rights in Palestine. This version was evidently kept secret so as not to sabotage the monarch's information campaign in Western capitals.

In any case, 'Arafat must have reached the conclusion that the time is now ripe for him to take advantage of the riots to catch up with King Husayn.

#### **Peres Confirms Proposal**

TA140519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0500 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] The PLO has proposed to Israel to open political negotiations. Minister Peres disclosed last night that the PLO's proposal had been relayed to him and to Prime

Minister Shamir. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that Mr Peres revealed this in a meeting of the Alignment ministers last night.

The foreign minister once again lashed out against Minister Sharon, saying: Lies do not triumph, even if made by a bulldozer.

**Comments on PLO, Likud**

*TA140555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
*0505 GMT 14 Jan 88*

[Excerpt] In the last few days the PLO has approached Yitzhaq Shamir and myself asking to open negotiations. Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres disclosed last night during a meeting of the Labor Party ministers. Harsh criticism of the Likud's policy was leveled in the meeting. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports:

I would like to impart to you some confidential information. Shim'on Peres told his fellow ministers after they finished watching Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's television interview. The PLO has indirectly approached Shamir and myself to check whether we are prepared to open negotiations with it. Peres did not mention how the PLO's request was conveyed and who the mediator was. In any event, he added, this is yet further proof that those who say no to Husayn today should take into account that the PLO is lurking in the corner.

In the meeting of the Alignment ministers, held in Peres' home, there were harsh attacks against the Likud's policy. Here is a direct quote from Peres' remarks: We should strive for a political effort regardless of any end to the ferment in the territories. The Likud's political freeze thesis has been shattered in view of the fact that the freeze is one of the reasons for the events in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In what some of the participants believe is an allusion to Rabin himself, Peres said: If we wait until the riots die down and only then resume the political efforts, the riots will not stop. The situation in the field must be calmed by political peace activities as well. [passage omitted]

**Shamir on PLO, Proposal**

*TA140719 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT*  
*14 Jan 88*

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel in the Prime Minister's Office and Mikha Friedman in the studio—live]

[Text] [Friedman] Good morning to you, sir.

[Shamir] Good morning.

[Friedman] We have just heard Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' disclosure that the PLO had proposed political negotiations with Israel. According to Peres, the

proposal was relayed both to him and you. In what framework does the PLO propose to conduct these negotiations, and what are its opening terms?

[Shamir] To tell you the truth, I have not received any proposal from the PLO or similar organizations. I have received reports that such proposals exist, but I personally did not receive any notices or approaches of this kind.

[Friedman] How do you react to the partial information you have received?

[Shamir] Well, everything here is quite clear. We will not conduct negotiations with the PLO. No Israeli Government has conducted negotiations with it, and there is a specific clause in the national unity government's basic guidelines which states that there will be no negotiations with the PLO. Consequently, I see no need to or possibility of conducting negotiations with that body.

[Frankel] Mr Shamir, allow me to refer to the riots in the territories. Four of the agitators and organizers of the riots were deported yesterday. Can you draw a balance between the spate of denunciations in the international arena and the harsh reactions in Judaea and Samaria and the visible direct benefit from these deportations?

[Shamir] There is no need to link these two phenomena: the disapproval of the international media and our policy in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

[Frankel] Not only of the media, but also of the U.S. State Department and the White House.

[Shamir] The U.S. State Department is opposed to deportations, but this has affected neither the U.S. attitude toward Israel nor our relationship. The deportation of those four men who have a rich past of terrorist and hostile activities against Israel is not a foreign policy move, but a move necessitated and called for by the attacks against Israel. This is a deterrent punishment, the most severe punishment we can mete out to any individual so that others will not follow in his footsteps.

[Friedman] Both the defense minister and the chief of staff estimate that the riots may continue for several weeks or even months. These estimates raise questions about the effectiveness of the deterrent factor in the deportations. You yourself say that this is the most severe action we can take. We have taken this action, as well as other severe measures, yet the riots may continue for a long time.

[Shamir] Whatever action we take cannot automatically yield results. We have adopted a series of measures to counter this wave of attacks against Israel, and deportations is one of them. I hope they, along with other measures, will have an effect.



[Frankel] Have these riots made you change your attitude toward the Palestinian Arab in any way? We have been witnessing phenomena we may not have thought the inhabitants of Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip would be capable of, such as greater dedication and greater willingness to stage a popular uprising.

[Shamir] We have known the Arabs with whom we have been living in Eretz Yisra'el for many years, ever since we began our organized return to the Land of Israel. We have had many opportunities to see them attacking Jews and, later, the State of Israel ruthlessly and without any reservations. I simply do not want to describe all the confrontations we have had with the Arabs with whom we live. This does not mean that we are condemned to maintain such relations forever.

[Frankel] Still, it would seem that nobody foresaw that the inhabitants of the territories would be able to take such far-reaching and wide-scale action.

[Shamir] I would not say that nobody believed that. There was no specific information that these kinds of riots and demonstrations would erupt and spread on a certain day. However, this should not be seen as a phenomenon which in no way could have been predicted.

[Friedman] A few months ago you were heard saying the following in a certain forum: Had we been in the shoes of the Arabs in the territories, our struggle would have been more successful and effective. We would have made the lives of those trying to rule over us miserable. What have they done wrong that we would have done better?

[Shamir] Well, I do not recall having said exactly what you quote me as having said. Nevertheless, I was referring to other areas and not the one we are dealing with at present.

[Frankel] Correct me if I am wrong, but in the past 2 weeks you have adopted the principle that one should take action to resume the political process along with restoring peace. You have proposed the resumption of the autonomy talks. Nevertheless, it would seem that nobody on the other side has risen to the challenge and there is no willingness to resume the autonomy talks.

[Shamir] There is nothing new in this stand. It has always been our policy that along with our steadfast position on the defense of Israel's security and well-being, we should pursue negotiations with our Arab neighbors in order to attain peaceful relations and coexistence. It is always very important, even when taking action necessitated by our security, to show Israel's citizens, the outside world, and the Arabs our willingness and our plans which provide or may provide for peaceful relations.

[Friedman] If that is the case, then why—as Shim'on Peres was quoted as having said—did you state or propose in your meeting with Rabin and Peres yesterday prior to the Inner Cabinet session to freeze political moves until peace is restored in the territories?

[Shamir] I think Shim'on Peres is not accurate in his remarks. I am surprised at what is being publicized, things that were said in a very limited forum and which should have remained secret. I can only say that it is actually the government's position that first of all the situation must be calmed down and that there is no sense or purpose in conducting any political negotiations under pressure from these riots.

[Frankel] Still, let me ask you again: Have these events not changed your assessment about the urgent need for a political solution? Does a political solution not seem more urgent and necessary now?

[Shamir] No, I do not think this has changed my position about the need for peace negotiations. This need exists all the time, but there are priorities. I think that these days priority should be given to quelling the disturbances and the riots.

[Friedman] According to a plan which did not materialize, in their summit meeting in Washington Reagan and Gorbachev were to call on Israel, Jordan, Syria and Egypt to convene and hold some sort of international opening which would be followed by direct negotiations. Had the call been issued, would Yitzhaq Shamir have heeded it?

[Shamir] Your remarks are not accurate. That was not the question. There was no mention of an international conference. There were talks which yielded no results, and I am sorry about it.

[Frankel] Can this be the basis for a future initiative, perhaps before next spring on the eve of the next Gorbachev-Reagan summit?

[Shamir] Look, one cannot speculate about something that is not definite, whose content and shape are unknown. What I say is that if the Arabs demonstrate goodwill on conducting negotiations with us, there is every chance that we may hold them, because Israel is always prepared to conduct direct negotiations with the Arab countries.

[Friedman] 'Oz, as I think our interview is coming to an end, perhaps you would move on to the question about the Cabinet?

[Frankel] Mr Shamir, yesterday we heard about some new mishaps in the Inner Cabinet session. There were very severe verbal exchanges between the foreign and industry and trade ministers. My question is of a more general nature: Given the situation in which you and the vice

prime minister hold opposing views on the peace process, is there any sense and purpose in going on with this government? Perhaps it would be better to heed the call and initiative coming from the Knesset to bring elections forward and hold them in early summer?

[Shamir] The differences of opinion between myself and the vice prime minister have nothing to do with the need to call elections. When we established the national unity government, we were aware of the fact that we had different opinions. We nevertheless jointly reached the conclusion that a national unity government must be established. I say that it is necessary to maintain this government until the elections. This government still has things to do, and to do together. The partners and members of this government have undertaken to uphold the clauses of the agreement on which the national unity government is based.

[Friedman] Last night, the Likud ministers called on you to announce your candidacy for the premiership in the next elections. Will you let your friends down?

[Shamir] Such calls have been made. I will announce my decision when I make up my mind.

[Friedman] When will that be?

[Shamir] I hope it will not take long. After all, there is not much time left.

[Friedman] Do you think you will face a contest?

[Shamir] I do not know what you have in mind.

[Friedman] I mean, in the event that you decide to run.

[Shamir] I hope there will be no internal contests in the Likud.

[Friedman] Mr Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, thank you very much.

**Peres Envoy, Soviet Official Hold 'Secret' Talks**  
*TA131504 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew*  
13 Jan 88 p A6

[Report by Ilan Bakhar]

[Text] Nimrod Novik, Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' political adviser, spent 48 hours in Switzerland on a mission for Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres. The purpose of the mission was to hold a secret meeting with a Soviet official. Novik has been making efforts, on behalf of Peres, to persuade the Soviet Union to show a more flexible stand on an international peace conference. Peres wants the Soviet Union to play a role in the initial stages of a conference, and then let the countries involved engage in direct negotiations.

The meeting between Novik and the Soviet official took place on Monday night. Foreign Ministry sources have reported that Novik was deeply disappointed by the meeting, because it seems that the Soviet Union is not prepared to review its position, at least not at this stage.

**Visas of Soviet Delegation Extended 1 Month**  
*TA140532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
0500 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] The visas of the eight members of the Soviet consular delegation were extended by 1 month last night. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem is making preparations for the expedition of a diplomatic delegation to the Soviet Union. The delegation would also include a technical team which would check the Israeli Embassy building in Moscow and abandoned synagogues. Moscow has promised to announce within 1 month whether it will receive the delegation.

**Peres, Husayn Exchange Messages on Peace Process**  
*TA131403 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew*  
13 Jan 88 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres plans to renew the political dialogue with King Husayn in an effort to obtain calm in the territories. Concerned with the growing strength of extremists in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and with Husayn's waning influence, Peres has recently transmitted messages to the monarch, explaining that their joint peace initiative might dwindle out if the extremists in the territories overpower the moderates. The general view in the Foreign Ministry is that the inhabitants' responsiveness to the calls for incitement and civil disobedience will decrease substantially the moment that momentum for an alternative political option is created.

Last week, King Husayn transmitted a message to Peres via Gerald Kaufman, the British shadow government's foreign secretary with whom he conferred in Amman. Husayn asked Kaufman to tell Peres that he is very concerned about the situation and that the only way to dispel the tension is to strengthen the peace process.

**Egypt To Mediate for International Conference**  
*TA081828 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew*  
8 Jan 88 p 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Dan Avidan]

[Excerpt] Minister Moshe Shahal said last night that a proposal conceived by him in the past, is being considered recently. The proposal which is to be implemented when the riots in the territories die out, calls for either former Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil or Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali to launch a shuttle mission between Israel, Jordan, and Palestinian

representatives. The purpose of the mission would be to summon all three parties, and perhaps representatives of other Arab states as well, to prepare talks prior to the convening of an international peace conference where direct negotiations for a settlement would be conducted.

The energy minister was addressing a symposium on the subject of Israeli Arabs at the Jewish-Arabic Institute in Bet Berl.

Shahal added that he had raised the proposal with Mustafa Khalil during the latter's visit to Israel over a month ago, and that the proposal was discussed by them in further contacts. He said that Khalil was most enthusiastic about the proposal, and that Prime Minister Shamir had not rejected it. According to the proposal, Egypt would summon the pertinent parties to preparatory talks. The subjects that would be discussed there would include the following: the authority of the international conference, the Palestinian representatives to take part in it, etc. The energy minister said that, in his opinion, the idea of Egypt assuming the task of active mediation between Israel and the Arabs is the only way to prevent a further stalemate in the political process during the elections year in the United States. [passage omitted]

**No Cabinet Decision Made on 'Iron Fist' Policy**  
*TA131634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1600 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said no decision was taken in the Cabinet on an iron fist policy, and said the defense minister is taking the necessary measures to deal with the situation in the territories. He believes the balance will be restored only if lives are not endangered in the territories, and if the political process is renewed. Mr Peres believes that half of this process is not enough.

The vice prime minister refused to address the questions regarding the deportations and the debates in the Inner Cabinet. He spoke with our correspondent Mikha'el Miro before entering the memorial meeting for the illegal immigrants on the vessel "Egoz", who perished en route to Israel.

**Bethlehem Mayor Urges Annexation, 'Full Rights'**  
*TA131701 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT*  
in Hebrew 13 Jan 88 pp 1, 12

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj yesterday called on Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to annex the territories and grant the inhabitants full citizens' rights.

In an interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Frayj said it seems that Shamir is not prepared to withdraw from the territories, and that such a solution cannot be seen in

the offing. The time has therefore come for the inhabitants of the territories to become full-fledged citizens. "They will share the same rights and duties as all Israeli citizens, including military service and the right to vote and to be elected to the Knesset and all the other offices," Frayj said.

The Bethlehem mayor, who is considered one of the leading personalities in the territories, added: "We are sick of being Israel's mistress. The time has come for Israel to marry us or divorce us, but we cannot continue to live under the present conditions."

Referring to the latest disturbances, Ilyas Frayj said they followed declarations by Israeli leaders that there would be no withdrawal from the territories, various statements expressing support for the transfer of Arabs, and Sharon's move to an apartment in the Old City.

"Israel must engage in some thorough soul-searching with regard to its policy. It has no alternative but to include the Palestinians in the search for a solution, since we also have a historic and political right to this land," Frayj said. He stressed that at present, the Palestinian leadership cannot control events. The masses are in fact dictating the events to the leaders. Referring to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks that if a leadership cadre develops in the territories, talks can be held with it, Frayj said there is currently no leader in the territories who can negotiate with Israel without the PLO's support and agreement.

**Bar-Lev Examines Demilitarization of Territories**  
*TA132005 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*  
1900 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev has said that a new situation has been created in the territories, and we will not be able to turn the clock back in terms of the presence of the security forces. At the end of a tour of the centers of disturbances in East Jerusalem, Minister Bar-Lev said that the basic solution to the situation is a political solution. Israel must leave in its control only those areas that are vital for its security, such as the Jordan Rift Valley. He maintains that the areas from which Israel will withdraw should be demilitarized and will not include Arab army forces.

**Shomron Admits Failure To Anticipate Riots**  
*TA132015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
2000 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Dan Shomron believes that the calm in the territories will be restored and the local population will again function normally. It is important, however, to make sure that after this calm is restored, the population's collective memory not recall only its ability to send people out into the streets, because this is something that may flare up again.



Our Army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that in an address at Tel Aviv University marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Center for Strategic Studies, the chief of staff admitted that the evolution of the events was not anticipated, because it was sparked off by minor incidents for which the ground was ready.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1830 GMT on 13 January carries a report on Shomron's address, adding: "Chief of Staff Lt Gen Dan Shomron said this evening that after quiet returns to the territories, he believes the time will come for a discussion of the political options to solve the problems."]

**High Court Bans Deportation of Nabulus Resident**  
*TA131629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1600 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The High Court of Justice has issued an interim injunction banning the deportation of Jamal Hindi from Nabulus. The injunction was issued by the judge on duty, Shlomo Levin, and it will remain in effect until the legal processes regarding Hindi are completed.

**Gaza Military Court Tries 18 Defendants 13 Jan**  
*TA132115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
2100 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Eighteen defendants were brought before the Gaza military court today. Sixteen of them pleaded guilty on all counts and were convicted. One of them was sentenced to 8 months in jail for hurling a burning object at an IDF patrol. The remaining 15 defendants were given prison terms of up to 4 months.

**Further on Continuing Unrest in Territories**

**Soldier Wounded in Gaza**  
*TA131414 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic*  
13 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Gaza—A Molotov cocktail was thrown at an Israeli patrol in the town of Gaza yesterday as a result of which one Israeli soldier was seriously wounded. The soldier was transferred to Soroka Medical Center in Beersheba.

**Policemen Attacked in Khan Yunus**  
*TA131519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1500 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Two border policemen were slightly injured in Khan Yunus from knife wounds. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that an IDF unit was attacked by four people who violated the curfew. They carried knives, screwdrivers, and clubs. A Border Police unit was summoned and was also attacked. The unit ultimately overcame the assailants without having to use firearms, disarmed them, and detained them.

Our correspondent points out that there were only three incidents in the Gaza Strip today.

**Jerusalem Disturbances 13 Jan**  
*TA131948 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*  
1900 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The police used tear gas this evening to disperse youths who congregated in the streets of the At-Tur neighborhood of Jerusalem, blocking them with burning tires and stone barricades. During the day, a barricade was also discovered along the railroad tracks near the Bayt Safafa power station. Stones were thrown from the village of 'Isawiyah toward the Hadassah-Mt Scopus Hospital, and also from the village of (Jabal Mukabar) at residential homes in the Armon Haneziv neighborhood of Jerusalem.

These incidents caused damage to cars and buildings. Approximately one-third of the employees who work in the industrial zone at 'Atarot, north of Jerusalem have not reported to work.

**Police in 'Control' of Jerusalem**  
*TA131527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1500 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev says that the police are in full control of the situation in Jerusalem. Minister Bar-Lev was speaking during a tour of the main centers of disturbances in the capital. The above was reported by our correspondent Yaron Enosh. Minister Bar-Lev pointed out that the security forces may employ additional means, but there is no intention of using stiffer measures. He noted that the police activity in Jerusalem affects other routine duties throughout the country.

Our correspondent adds that four youths from the (Jabal al-Mukabar) neighborhood near the Armon Haneziv neighborhood of Jerusalem were detained on suspicion of having hurled stones at homes there.

**1 Killed, 1 Wounded in W. Bank**  
*TA131808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1800 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] A 19-year old youth from the village of (Miyamah) northeast of Ramallah was killed by IDF gunfire this afternoon. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that an initial investigation indicates that an IDF unit patrolling the village was attacked with rocks and metal rods. The soldiers on the patrol tried to extricate themselves from the situation by firing rubber bullets and tear gas, but when they realized that the situation was hazardous to their lives, they fired at the stonethrowers.

An IDF patrol in the village of Dayr 'Ammar was also attacked and was forced to open fire, wounding one of the stone throwers.



### Youth Killed by IDF

TA140730 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST  
in English 14 Jan 88 pp 1, 8

[Report by Elaine Ruth Fletcher and Andy Court]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Two Palestinians, one a 10-year-old boy, were killed and at least 10 more people were reportedly injured yesterday during clashes with soldiers in the territories, bringing the unofficial death toll from recent disturbances to 36. [passage omitted]

UN sources said a 10-year-old Palestinian, who has not yet been identified, had died in the Jabalyah refugee camp in the Gaza Strip after a procession of 100 people clashed with troops. IDF and UN reports said an IDF officer fired at the crowd with .22 calibre bullets, killing the boy and injuring another person. Eight more people were shot and injured in a separate incident in the Gaza camp of Bayt Hanun.

In the West Bank village of Dayr 'Ammar, a 13-year-old boy was wounded in the throat when a small army unit was attacked by about 30 to 40 people, throwing stones and rubble, the army reported. Palestinian sources said the boy's parents were also slightly injured.

Yesterday morning, an elderly man was wounded in the head by a rubber bullet when soldiers tried to contain a demonstration by Qalandiyah residents against the IDF crack-down in the territories. Palestinian sources said camp residents threw stones at about 150 soldiers who massed in the camp.

In Jerusalem, five Jewish houses in the East Talpiyyot neighbourhood were stoned by Arab youths while some of the residents were inside. A commercial strike continued in East Jerusalem for the fifth consecutive day, and included Arab taxi and bus companies. [passage omitted]

In Al-Duhayshah, a six-metre-high wire fence erected between the camp and the main Jerusalem-Hebron road several months ago to prevent stone-throwing was torn down overnight and thrown into the road, causing traffic jams during the morning until it was cleared away by troops.

### IDF Investigating Death

TA132113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
2100 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The body of a local youth was brought to the UNRWA clinic in the Jabalyah refugee camp this evening. The IDF is investigating the circumstances of the youth's death, and for the moment the cause of death is undetermined.

Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that there were no outstanding incidents in that camp today, which is why the arrival of the body in the clinic was somewhat surprising.

### 200 Arrested in Jerusalem Riots

TA140538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0500 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Over 200 people, many of them young boys, were arrested during the latest riots in East Jerusalem. Most of them have already been released. Police sources told our correspondent Yaron Enosh that in view of the large number of arrests, conditions are very crowded in the lock-up installation in the Russian Compound. In several instances, 30 people were put in a cell with only 8 beds.

### 12 Under Administrative Arrest

TA140539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0500 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Twelve inhabitants of the Gaza Strip have been placed under administrative arrest over the last 2 days. They are suspected of having been involved in agitation.

### Strike in Tulkarm, Janin

TA140720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0700 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] There is a full commercial strike in Tulkarm and Janin this morning. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a curfew has been imposed on a refugee camp in the Ramallah area. A bus was stoned in Al-Zahiriyyah, but there were no casualties and no damage was caused.

### 3 Jerusalem Journalists Arrested

TA140813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0800 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] This morning, the Jerusalem police arrested Hanna Sinyurah, the editor of AL-FAJR, and Salah al-Zuhayka, the editor-in-chief of AL-SHA'B. Muhammad al-Zuhayka, a journalist who worked for AL-FAJR, was also arrested. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Radwan Abu 'Ayyash, the chairman of the East Jerusalem journalists association, was arrested over a month ago.

### 'Riot' in Hebron; Curfews

TA141020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1000 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] There was a riot in Policeman's Square in Hebron this morning. Youths erected stone barriers, set tires on fire, and threw stones at vehicles and soldiers. There were no casualties. The rioters were dispersed by the IDF soldiers.

Curfews were imposed this morning on the refugee camps of Al-Am'ari, Al-Jalazun, Qalandiyah, and (Qadurah) in the vicinity of Ramallah.

Shops opened in Ramallah this morning, but closed again a few hours later. Shopkeepers told our correspondent Arye Gus that youths had made it clear to them that the commercial strike remains in effect. IDF soldiers are currently opening some of the shops by force with the help of iron clubs.

**Attempt To Kidnap IDF Soldier Foiled 14 Jan**  
*TA141131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1100 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] An attempt to kidnap an IDF soldier near the police station at the Ra'ananna-Kefar Sava junction was foiled this morning. The assailant was caught. Our correspondent Mikha'el Huller reports that around 0615 this morning, a resident of the territories armed with a knife attacked an IDF soldier who was carrying an M-16 rifle and was waiting for a ride. A fight broke out between the two, in the course of which the soldier fired one shot. A passerby summoned the police and the assailant was apprehended.

**Casualties, Arrests in Territories Reviewed**

*TA131706 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew*  
13 Jan 88 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Data published yesterday by military sources indicate that during the disturbances in the territories, namely since 9 December, 60 IDF soldiers were wounded while discharging their duties in the territories, of whom 55 were hurt by stones. Of these, 37 were hurt in the West Bank, while 23 were attacked in the Gaza Strip.

During the same period, 10 West Bank inhabitants were killed and 73 wounded. In the Gaza Strip the toll is 23 dead and 183 wounded. Some 818 inhabitants of the West Bank and 691 residents of the Gaza Strip have been detained.

In Gaza, 37 Israeli civilians were hurt, 36 from rocks thrown at them, and 1 from knife stabs. Three Israeli civilians were hurt in the Gaza Strip.

All in all, there were 1,259 violent incidents in which IDF soldiers were involved in the West Bank, and 419 in the Gaza Strip. In 92 West Bank incidents locals made use of ammunition—live or otherwise. In the Gaza Strip, arms were used in 55 cases.

**Dudin Reacts to Deportation of 4 Palestinians**

JN131851 Amman Television Service in Arabic  
1800 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] In a statement to PETRA-JNA, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin commented on the deportation operation. He said:

Previously, the Jordanian Government has drawn attention to the seriousness of forcibly deporting citizens outside the homeland of their fathers and forefathers. Furthermore, the Jordanian Government contributed to the issuance of a UN Security Council resolution approximately 1 month ago condemning the Israeli measures and asking the Israeli Government to refrain from carrying out its threats against the citizens whose land it is occupying.

Dudin added: The occupation authorities' insistence on carrying out the military orders regarding the deportation of four citizens outside their homeland to the Lebanese territories constitutes a flagrant violation of human rights and is a failure to heed the international appeal represented by the UN Security Council resolution and the intercession undertaken out of human motives by friendly governments to make the occupation authorities refrain from carrying out its threats.

He continued: At a time when we voice our strong condemnation of this Israeli practice, which is Nazi in nature, we find in the steadfastness that has been displayed by the citizens on their land and their use of all available means to express their rejection of the occupation to be compensation offered by them to the civilized world on a daily basis. This proves that they are a living people who are capable of entrenching their identity and struggling to end the occupation and preserve the Arab and Islamic identity of the Palestinian Arab people.

**Deportation Decision Said 'Flagrant Defiance'**

JN141555 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic  
14 Jan 88 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "A Flagrant Defiance of the Security Council"]

[Text] Yesterday, Israel threw the Security Council resolution overboard and closed its ears to world public opinion when it implemented its unjust tyrannical decision and deported four Palestinian Arabs from their homeland to occupied southern Lebanon. This deportation was meant to terrorize our kinfolk in the occupied territories and to suppress their growing popular resistance.

This decision by the Israeli authorities comes as flagrant defiance of the will of the highest international body; namely, the Security Council, whose member states, including the United States, had unanimously called on Israel not to carry out such acts which are in violation of the letter and spirit of the fourth Geneva convention on the treatment of civilians during wartime.

We therefore feel that it is the Security Council, especially its five permanent members, which are addressed by this Israeli measure, a measure that not only violates the most fundamental human rights and all international laws and norms, but also violates the resolution adopted by the Council. This puts the will of the international community to the test and practically examines the reaction of the concerned states to this Israeli mutiny against unanimity.

Israel's deportation of four Palestinians to Lebanese territory against the desire of the Lebanese Government and people is, at the same time, a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of a neighboring Arab country that rejected such a probable Israeli practice in advance.

Jordan's stand on this matter and its intensive efforts to get the Security Council to adopt a resolution condemning the deportation of Palestinians from their homeland perhaps not only reflected a firm policy of strongly attaching people to their homeland by all means, but also Jordan's prior awareness of the arrogant Zionist mentality and all of its stands and practices which are void of the justice and rightfulness known among nations.

As we strongly condemn such Nazi Israeli practices, we call on the entire world to join us in condemning such a tyrannical Israeli measure and to deal with Israel as a country that has flagrantly violated the Security Council resolution and all laws, conventions, and human rights. Leaders of this aggressive state must understand they will not escape punishment if they rebel against international will and violate resolutions the world has unanimously adopted for the first time.

**3 Sentenced To Hang for Selling Land to Israel**

JN131151 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic  
13 Jan 88 p 22

[Text] Amman—The court assigned to prevent the selling of real estate to the enemy passed the death sentence by hanging on fugitives from justice defendants Ghalib Mahmud Namiq al-Nashashibi and Samir Khalil Khujah from Jerusalem. The court also ordered the confiscation of their movable and immovable property for selling real estate to the Israeli enemy and considered the sale null and void.

The court handed out a similar sentence on fugitive from justice defendant Faridah Nasr Mansur from Kafr Qallil in Nabulus for selling real estate to the Israeli enemy.

**4 Deported Palestinians Arrive in South**  
*NC131538 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1525 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] According to international news agencies, Israeli Army sources reported a short time ago that four Palestinians whom Israel had decided to deport to Lebanon were transported to an area north of the security belt at 1600 today. The four Palestinians continued their journey to south Lebanon on foot. [Paris AFP in English in a similar report at 1528 GMT on 13 January adds: "Correspondents identified the Palestinians as Jibril Mahmud Rajuab, 34, Bashir Ahmad Khayri, 45, Usamah 'Uthman Muhammad Hadar, 26, and Jamal Muhammad Shakir Jabarah, 28."]

**'Taken Into Custody' by Syrians**  
*NC132021 Paris AFP in English 2009 GMT*  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Hasbayya, Lebanon, Jan 13 (AFP)—Four Palestinians expelled Wednesday by Israel were taken into custody by Syrian and Lebanese troops on the southern edge of Lebanon's Al-Biq'a' Valley, Lebanese military sources said. The four, who had reportedly been transported by helicopter to the Israeli-controlled "security zone" in southern Lebanon, were taken into custody after they were driven to the edge of the zone near Hasbayya, 114 kilometers (70 miles) southeast of Beirut, in two Lebanese-registered civilian vehicles. The sources could not say whether the vehicles were operated by the Israeli Army or its auxiliary South Lebanon Army militia.

The Palestinians were taken into custody at a roadblock jointly manned by Lebanese Army troops and Syrian military intelligence forces, the sources said, without indicating where the four would be taken. Syrian forces have controlled the Al-Biq'a' Valley, in central Lebanon, since 1976.

The report of the crossing near Hasbayya, on the north-eastern edge of the "security zone," came after Israeli military sources in Jerusalem said that the four Palestinians had been transported by helicopter to the northwestern edge of the zone.

**Taken to Base in Al-Biq'a'**  
*NC132048 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
2015 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The Israeli authorities expelled four Palestinians from the West Bank this afternoon and transported them by military helicopter to the security belt. The Palestinians then made their way to south Lebanon and reached Zummarayya, north of Hasbayya, before dark. A short time ago, REUTER quoted eyewitnesses as saying that the four Palestinians arrived at a South Lebanese Army barracks in Al-Zhunaybah. Approximately 3 hours later,

they were driven in a Mercedes to a Syrian base in Rashayya al-Wadi. Syrian officials later took them to a base near Jubb Jannin in Al-Biq'a'.

**Return to Security Zone Planned**  
*NC140619 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
0515 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Citing a Lebanese military source, AFP reports that the Lebanese Army decided today to return the four deported Palestinians to the Zummarayya gate in the security belt zone. The Israeli authorities had deported the four men to the southern Al-Biq'a' plain yesterday.

AFP adds that the Lebanese Army's decision conforms to Lebanon's official position not to accept any Palestinian expelled from Israel, which is in line with the other Arab states and is the result of a request by the PLO.

The four Palestinians told AFP that the Israeli forces warned them that the South Lebanese Army (SLA) would fire at them if they were to attempt to return to Zummarayya. They said that they prefer to be handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the PLO, or the George Habash-led PFLP. They categorically rejected being handed over to Fatah dissidents, led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. They hoped that Hizballah fundamentalists and the Amal Movement would demand their return to the occupied territory as part of a possible exchange of Israeli prisoners which the Amal Movement and Hizballah are holding.

The four deportees asserted that Syrian intelligence men received them at the Marj Zuhur roadblock near Zummarayya, and transported them to the Lebanese Army post in Rashayya 4 hours later.

**Southern Crossings Closed**  
*NC140822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
0800 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] According to reports from the south, the agent Lahd militia closed all the crossing points between the occupied and liberated areas this morning. Persons arriving from the occupied areas have reported that wide-scale Israeli activities are taking place in these areas. The reasons for these activities are still unknown.

**Men Ordered Shot on Return**  
*NC140955 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT*  
14 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Hasbayya, Lebanon, Jan 14 (AFP)—Israel ordered its "security zone" in southern Lebanon sealed off Thursday to prevent four West Bank Palestinians expelled to Lebanon from returning, the pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia announced. A source close to the SLA said that the Israeli Army had ordered the militia to shoot the four men if they returned. A



Lebanese Army source said earlier the four West Bank residents would be taken back Thursday to the security zone controlled by the Israeli-financed SLA.

Lebanon has refused to accept Palestinians expelled from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, territories occupied by the Israelis since 1967. Jordan and Egypt also closed their doors, acting on a request from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The SLA's Voice of Hope radio station said that four entry points into the "security zone", a strip of Lebanese territory along the Israeli border, would stay closed for all of Thursday. The radio said the measure was taken to mark the fourth anniversary of the death of General Sa'd Haddad, the retired Lebanese officer who created the militia. But a source close to the SLA said they had orders from Israel to shoot the expelled Palestinians if they approached. [passage omitted]

An official of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) in the Al-Biq'a Valley told Agence France-Presse that his organization was determined to take charge of the four Palestinians. The four men told AFP that they preferred to be handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the PLO or the PFLP, but refused to be placed in the custody of Damascus-based Fatah dissidents. [passage omitted]

#### Protest Made at UN

NC141112 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Lebanon's representative at the United Nations has informed the secretary general and the Security Council of Lebanon's opposition to the principle of expulsion and deportation being carried out by Israel, particularly to Lebanon. He maintained that such measures violate the Geneva Convention and the principles of international law.

#### Israeli Planes Fly Over South 13 Jan

NC131951 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1945 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] According to a report received a short time ago, Israeli planes have been flying reconnaissance missions over areas in the south for some time. The planes are dropping flares.

#### Further Sorties Reported

NC141055 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon  
in Arabic 1050 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] According to reports received from the south, Israeli military aircraft have carried out a number of reconnaissance sorties over the area since this morning.

#### Liberation Front Claims Killing 4 Syrians

NC140902 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon  
in Arabic 0845 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] The Lebanese Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for killing four Syrian officers when it attacked a Mercedes 280 car with Syrian license plate number 68 on the Al-'Abdah-Mas'udiyah Road in the north this morning. Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Hasan Hamdan and Major Sulayman al-Kik were among the Syrian officers killed.

#### 3 Palestinians Killed in Shatila Fighting

NC131501 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1445 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Violent clashes have raged around the Shatila camp combat lines. The fighting left three Palestinians dead and one member of the Amal Movement wounded.

#### Fatah Command Issues Statement

NC140812 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
0545 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Tension prevails on the Shatila combat lines following last night's fierce clashes between Amal Movement positions and the Palestinians, during which machineguns and rockets were used. [passage omitted]

Three Palestinians were wounded by sniper fire yesterday. They included two women, one of whom was pregnant and who subsequently miscarried. An Amal member was wounded.

The Palestinian Fatah Movement's command in Shatila camp issued a statement yesterday saying there is a connection between those who kill the Palestinians in Beirut and those who kill them in the West Bank and Gaza sector. The Fatah Movement asks whether the killing of pregnant women at the gate of death by the Shi'ite Amal Movement is to divert the world's attention from what is happening in Gaza. In its statement, Fatah asks the Arab leaders, particularly the Syrians, the Lebanese national leaders headed by Walid Junblatt, and the spiritual leaders, if it is right to keep silent about the murder of innocent people. Fatah called upon these leaders to intervene quickly to stop what is happening.

#### Cargo Ship Released, Fined 12 January

NC121835 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1715 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] A decision was made today releasing the cargo ship Marcia, which Lebanese naval units had diverted to the port of Beirut earlier after it had left the port of Al-Jiyah. The cargo ship was fined.

#### **Further on Cargo Ship**

NC122216 (Clandestine) *Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*  
2145 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] After the Army Command declared a naval blockade of the area between Khaldah and Al-Awwali, stipulating that the hijacked helicopter would have to be returned to its base in Adma before the blockade would be lifted, a cargo ship has entered Al-Jiyah port, without any explanation or comment by the Army Command so far. The ship entered the port despite the fact that there have been no new developments regarding the helicopter issue, except Minister Junblatt's statement, made at a ceremony in Al-Mukhtarrah on Sunday in honor of the hijacker deserter, Officer Majid Karamah, that he was presenting the helicopter to the Druze occupying Hammana Barracks.

#### **'Usayran: Helicopter Issue 'Completely Over'**

NC131256 (Clandestine) *Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*  
1145 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] It seems that the issue of the hijacked military helicopter is moving in a vicious circle, as demonstrated by the complete blackout on this episode. This is particularly true in view of the widely circulated reports that the Army Command has loosened up its blockade of the Al-Shuf coast from Khaldah to Al-Awwali—as the entry of a cargo ship into the port of Al-Jiyah yesterday proves. The Army Command, however, has failed to give any explanation or justification for the lifting of the blockade

or the delivery of the helicopter to the Druze occupying the Hammana Barracks, in defiance of the conditions laid down by the Army Command.

According to Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, the issue of the helicopter is completely over and there is absolutely no need for the Army to issue an order lifting the blockade of the coast extending from Khaldah to Al-Awwali. He added that this blockade is considered lifted as a result of the natural occurrence of events, all the more so since the issue turned into an internal affair between the Army Command and the 11th Brigade, similar to any other matter involving the command and a military unit.

'Usayran noted that the Army commander should have consulted the acting prime minister and the defense minister before embarking on his decision [to impose a blockade].

#### **UN Australian Soldier Killed, Canadian Hurt**

NC122027 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
2015 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Timor Goksel, UNIFIL spokesman in southern Lebanon, has stated that an Australian UNIFIL observer was killed and his Canadian aide was injured today when a bomb exploded under a jeep they were riding in during a routine patrol in the security zone in southern Lebanon.

**Gulf War Mediation Efforts Called 'Fruitful'**

PM131517 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic  
11 Jan 88 pp 1-2

[Ghassan Shirbil and Zaki Musa report: "Syrian Mediation Failure Claim Untrue; Tehran Ready for Imminent Meeting"]

[Excerpts] London, Nicosia, Abu Dhabi, Amman—AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Damascus yesterday resumed its extensive diplomatic efforts to prevent the expansion of the Gulf war zone, limit complications, and arrange a meeting between Iran and the GCC states. It has been proved that the results achieved so far are both good and fruitful, contrary to some press reports which have stated the opposite. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' yesterday delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, which is said to deal with current developments in the Arab arena. [passage omitted]

The visit by Minister al-Shar' to Amman yesterday was described by these circles as "being within the framework of constant consultations between the two countries regarding efforts exerted to ease the situation in the Gulf as well as consultations on the continuing uprising in the occupied Arab territories."

Regarding some press reports which talked about the failure of Syrian moves, Syrian circles said that "what will be practically achieved in reality will refute such allegations." In its issue of yesterday the British newspaper THE OBSERVER hinted at the failure of Syrian efforts aimed at bringing the GCC states and Iran together.

In addition to this, an Arab diplomatic report said that the Khaddam and Al-Shar' tour has made progress and might result in a meeting between Iranian representatives and GCC states' representatives either in Oman or Damascus itself. The report added that, if held, the meeting would constitute a beginning for a detailed discussion of ways of stopping the escalation that sometimes puts Iran in a state of confrontation with the GCC states, beginning with media campaigns and ending with tanker attacks.

It said that the meeting, if successful, would open the door to new opportunities for possibly containing the flames of the war in preparation for their extinction. The report said "Syria obtained a kind of Iranian promise that it would stop provocations against Kuwait's territories and tankers as well as the Arab states." The report did not rule out that recent Syrian efforts could have contributed to prompting Iran to postpone its "major" offensive against Iraq, which it has been preparing for. But it did rule out that the endeavors could have led Iran to reassess the question of continuing the war. It noted that any Iranian escalation would result in a return to the tankers war and the cities war.

On the tour made by President al-Asad's two envoys, the report said: "It took place after visits by Al-Shar' to both Riyadh and Tehran; Khaddam's participation is an indication that Syria has raised its Gulf maneuvers stake."

The report indicated that, by virtue of its relations with Tehran on the one hand and the GCC states on the other, Damascus is capable of carrying out an "important diplomatic operation." It added: Syrian maneuvers to obtain "Iranian assurances" that it would refrain from practices that would lead to the expansion of the war probably were aimed at creating a kind of balance in the face of the increasing Egyptian role in the Gulf arena, which has been manifested in President Husni Mubarak's tour and Cairo's willingness to provide "tangible assistance in support of the Gulf states in the face of any attempt to attack them or undermine their stability."

**Al-Shar' Receives Message From Iran's Velayati**

JN132142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
2115 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] This evening Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Hasan Akh-tari who handed him a message from Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ali Akbar Velayati on current contacts between the two countries on the situation in the Gulf region, as well as on the need to eliminate tension and solve current problems through a dialogue among the region's countries without any foreign interference. The message also views Iran's support for the popular uprising in occupied Palestine, condemns Israel's repressive and brutal practices, and praises Syria's principled and firm position on the Palestine question, its steadfastness, and its sacrifices in repulsing the Zionist-imperialist aggression.

**Al-Ahmar, Delegation Return From Libya**

JN131919 Damascus Television Service in Arabic  
1830 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the accompanying delegation returned to Damascus this evening after participating in the conference of the ruling parties and organizations held in Tripoli, the Libyan Jamahiriyah's capital, from 9-12 January. [passage omitted]

**Paper Analyzes Israeli, Iranian Threats**

PM140951 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic  
11 Jan 88 p 9

[Editorial: "Reminder Might Benefit Believers"]

[Text] THE SUNDAY TIMES has suddenly discovered that Syria poses a threat to Israel! In fact it went beyond that to bring to light a story on a Syrian plant for producing nerve gas, indicating that Syria has developed warheads to carry the gas. As for the remainder of the

story, it concerns Israel's consideration of a preemptive strike against Syria to hit the plant, along the lines of the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, to protect the Israeli people and their lives from such lethal weapons. In view of its internal state of siege and the external stands condemning its practices, its army's brazen actions, and its unconcern for international legitimacy, the Hebraic state decided to extricate itself from the suffocating crisis by attacking an Arab state like Syria on the pretext of destroying the plant. Israel believes that through such an act it would kill two birds with one stone. It thinks this would end its crisis, achieve unity and internal cohesion against a foreign enemy, help Iran paralyze Syria's attempts to play a pacifying role on the Gulf front that would considerably benefit Damascus both politically and nonpolitically, and preoccupy the Arabs on two open fronts, one in the east and one central, that is, the Iraqi and Iranian fronts as well as the Syrian front.

We do not rule out this strike at the right time and in the right circumstances. This is the typical nature of Israeli strategy in dealing with our Arab world. The Arab majority firmly believes that in dealing with the Arab world Israel contemplates nothing other than destroying it, paralyzing its capabilities, and unbalancing it. Israel does not discriminate between Muslims and Christians or Shi'ites and Sunnis, or a state in Damascus or another in Baghdad, since the prime objective is to destroy the Arab entity and eradicate its political existence and capabilities.

This new Israeli move and the information bomb it is now launching via a newspaper such as THE SUNDAY TIMES must not pass unnoticed; there must be full awareness of its dangers and the possibility of the operation being carried out. Indeed, there should be constant talk about a unified Arab stand against foreign enemies. It is not strange for such a trial balloon to be launched by Israel at a time when there is talk that Syrian mediation between the Gulf and Iran has failed and that Iran has accepted such a role only to gain time and make sufficient preparation for what it believes to be a final offensive through which it would occupy Arab territories, namely Iraqi territories, in order to establish the state it has long been planning for.

It is not strange for Israel, which is experiencing a suffocating internal and external crisis, to activate the situation on the Syrian front. It is not strange for Iran, which does not conceal its ambitions and desires, to resort to procrastination. It is also not strange for Damascus, like Baghdad, to realize they are both targeted by Iran just as they are targeted by Israel. Without detours and evasions, the reminder might benefit believers.

**U.S. 'Circles' Trying To Create 'Obstacles'**  
*JN131623 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] As the world's consternation rises against Israel's savage, terrorist actions in the occupied territories in violation of international laws, agreements, conventions,

and the principles of the UN Charter and human rights, and as the world's condemnation of the racist Zionist crimes expands, demanding action to stop the Zionist terrorists from continuing their crimes which shook the conscience of the world, certain circles in the U.S. State Department have started to play a discordant, distasteful, and boring tune which exceeds acceptable limits, namely, the tune linking Syria with terrorism.

Over the past few days, two U.S. State Department spokesmen made statements aimed at recalling the abortive campaign which the U.S. Administration launched against Syria in cooperation with the British Government and other Western circles with the aim of linking Syria's name with terrorism. The U.S. State Department spokesman exploited, or rather used, an FRG report about the arrest of a German woman in connection with placing explosives in West Berlin's La Belle nightclub, which is frequented by American soldiers, with the aim of linking Syria's name with terrorism.

It seems certain circles in the U.S. Administration and State Department do not want Syrian-U.S. relations to proceed toward normalization through dialogue. Therefore, these circles invent causes to affect the dialogue between Syria and the United States and to level provocations against Syria in an attempt to create obstacles preventing the United States from taking steps toward understanding the just Arab position.

It would be logical to assume that the circles which resist any improvement in U.S. relations with Syria and other Arab sides are the pro-Israeli elements in the United States and those who have turned U.S. Middle East policy into an extension of Israel's unjust policy, which is opposed to all international conventions and which is based on using force, aggression, and expansion at the expense of others. The side which stands to benefit from attempts to ruin the dialogue and hence relations between Syria and the United States is Israel, which wants to keep U.S. Middle East policy in the hands of the Tel Aviv rulers regardless of the harm done in the process to U.S. interests, prestige, and its role in the region.

Today, as Israel is isolated in the world, branded with terrorism, crimes, tyranny, and illegal actions, the pro-Israeli elements in the United States are mounting an exposed campaign to divert attention from the condemned Israeli terrorism, which is unprecedented except during the days of the Nazi German occupation. The Israeli rulers are practicing all types of terrorism, beginning with assassinations and ending with mass extermination by army regulars. Yet, some U.S. officials fail to take the required stands. They are at a loss to find appropriate words to condemn the terrorism of the Israeli state and the crimes of the Israeli rulers which begin with aggression and the occupation of the territory of others and end with genocide and war crimes.



Those who slander Syria and do not find sufficient courage to take an appropriate and necessary position toward Israeli terrorism are completely biased in favor of the real terrorists and the true terrorism, namely, the Israeli rulers who flout human laws and conventions and the racist and criminal Israeli terrorism. Thus, they remind us of the responsibility shouldered by those who extended to Israel support, the means of war, and tools of aggression and who encouraged Israel to occupy the territories of others, violate laws, and practice terrorism.

The den of the real terrorists is known to the world public. Those who oppose terrorism must proceed to this den, to Israel. Syria, which always looks forward to establishing normal relations with all countries, including the United States, always prefers dialogue to confrontation. However, Syria does not hesitate to respond to any insult or challenge. Those who take the initiative, for better or for worse, will bear the responsibility of their action.

Syria has always opposed all forms of terrorism. This principled Syrian position has always been reaffirmed. Syria does not do this to appease or placate anyone but because it is convinced that terrorism does not promote people's causes of freedom. Syria supports the people's struggle for freedom whether this party or that likes it or not. Syria will not change its stands whether the drums are beaten in Washington or the trumpets sounded in London.

**U.S. Stands Linked to Election Year Politics**  
*JN131640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1633 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Palestine broadcast: "On the Events"]

[Text] O brothers on the road of revolution and liberation: Washington officials cannot choose to ignore the significance of the incident which took place in Alexandria when an explosion occurred near the U.S. Consulate there. It seems clear that this incident is a reaction by the ranks of the Arab people of Egypt to statements made by U.S. officials.

Despite the trend depicted by their representative's voting at the United Nations which showed the extent of the harm done to the United State's reputation by Israel's criminal practices, these officials are determined

to offer apologies to the Zionists and affirm their love for and alliance with the Zionist entity, taking into consideration that the current year is an election year in the United States. Hence, they are eager to compete to win the votes of Jews in the United States.

However, U.S. officials must understand that the United States is not the country of the Jews alone and that the Jewish vote in the United States is not everything. In the aftermath of the current uprising being staged by our people in the occupied homeland, this vote may be so dwarfed that it may turn into a curse plaguing the U.S. officials who placate this vote. There is a large Arab community in the United States. Furthermore, Negroes who feel they are being oppressed and red Indians who feel they have a cause also live in the United States. There are other sectors in the U.S. public, even among the Jews themselves, who reject Zionism and are ashamed of its practices.

What do the U.S. officials get in return for their continued placation of the Zionists? They reap the peoples' hatred. No one has a mental picture of the means and methods the world's peoples may resort to to express their contempt of the U.S. officials' stands, which are biased toward the enemies of mankind, the Zionists. They also reap the enmity of U.S. citizens who are harmed by the Zionist influence in the United States and those who have begun to feel the great disgrace and shame brought about by their politicians' stands toward the crimes being perpetrated by Israel. They are well aware of the fact that these stands are being taken by a superpower which is supposed to carry out human and cultural missions proportionate to its weight and link its history to the cultivation of values of freedom and justice and not those of aggression, crime, and the confiscation of peoples' rights and liberties.

The people will consider their politicians' stands toward what is currently taking place on Palestinian territory as a criterion determining whether these politicians are their enemies. All of the Zionist attempts to distort the picture of the ongoing battle will prove futile. Today, Palestine is putting human conscience before its responsibilities. The United States cannot afford to leave its conscience in the pockets of Zionist usurers. There are also people and human beings in the United States. The United States is not just inhabited by a scum of usurers and brokers who enslave consciences with their money and use it to buy politicians' loyalty.

## Afghanistan

### Mujahidin Close Highway Near Iran Border

BK140244 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu  
0200 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that fighting continues between mujahidin and Soviet-Kabul forces in Western F. It and that mujahidin have closed the highway near the border with Iran. An agency report notes that mujahidin made a surprise attack on a Soviet-Kabul convoy in the (Rud pass), killing many soldiers. They also damaged a tank and seized many military vehicles in addition to arms and ammunition.

### Soviet, Government Pilots Captured in Khowst

LD131806 Tehran IRNA in English 1751 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] London, Jan. 13, IRNA—An Afghan resistance group claimed its fighters recently captured 3 Russian and 11 Afghan pilots in the Khowst region, southeastern Afghanistan near the Pakistani border.

Sources in Hezb-e Islami party said most of the pilots bailed out by parachute. The captured pilots have been transferred to liberated areas in northern Afghanistan, according to the AFGHAN AGENCE PRESSE (AAP).

In another development Afghan mujahidin fighters from the same party captured another military camp in Khowst, scene of some heavy fighting recently against the occupying forces.

AAP monitored in London on Wednesday said on January 11, mujahidin attacked the military centre at Sina Ghunday in the Pak area north of Khowst.

After the day long fighting, the Soviet forces fled carrying several dead, while 15 troops were captured along with arms.

During the battle, 2 tanks and a vehicle were destroyed and 2 machine guns and 22 Kalashnikov rifles were seized, the agency added.

### Najibullah Receives UN Officials 13 Jan

LD132228 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari  
1600 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, received Dr (Benergi), head of the UN development program in Afghanistan, and Mrs (Benergi), head of the UN Statistics Office in Kabul, in his office this morning. During this meeting, esteemed Najibullah focused on UN assistance to the Republic of Afghanistan.

At this meeting, the head of the UN development program in Kabul presented a UN gift to esteemed Najibullah, who accepted it with thanks.

### Kabul Official Meets Moscow City Delegation

LD132234 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari  
1600 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] A Moscow city executive committee delegation led by (Oleg Sergeyevich Popov), assistant of the committee, met with Zaher Razmju, member of Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and secretary of the Kabul city party committee, this afternoon. At this meeting, Zaher Razmju talked about the problems and objective needs with regard to various aspects of the city of Kabul, especially canal building, education, urban transport, public health, and the prospectus of the city of Kabul, taking into account the increase and density of its population. In response, the delegation expressed their readiness for reciprocal cooperation between Kabul and Moscow in line with previous protocols and new decisions.

The delegation also handed over the list of some material to be delivered to the Afghan side under the previous protocol, which was accepted with pleasure.

According to another report, the Moscow city executive committee delegation visited various parts of the construction firm of the executive committee of Kabul city, an asphalt factory, the Shahrara residential project, the Dush-e Chamtala housing development, the garbage dump, Malalai Maternity Hospital and Jamhoriat Hospital, and the engineering section of the Kabul Municipality planning department.

### 15th Supply Convoy Arrives in Khowst 13 Jan

LD132147 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari  
1600 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Continuing the supply of foodstuffs and consumer goods to Khowst major district, the 15th supply convoy, consisting of 1,064 tonnes of goods on 200 transport vehicles, arrived in Khowst major district today.

The BIA correspondent reported from Gardeyz city that since the opening of the Gardeyz-Khowst highway, over 18,631 tonnes of foodstuffs and consumer goods transported by 2,200 vehicles have arrived in Khowst major district. [passage omitted]

## Briefs

### Minsk Oblast Aid to Konar

The second convoy sent by Minsk Oblast, in the Republic of Belorussia of the Soviet Union, to the people of Konar Province arrived in Asadabad yesterday. So far over 34 tonnes of agricultural tools and medical tools and equipment; chairs, tables, and other items needed by schools; and 118 tonnes of improved sowing seeds have been sent by Minsk Oblast to Konar Province. [Summary] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1330 GMT 9 Jan 88 LD]

### Kharkov Oblast Aid to Parwan

On the basis of direct cooperation between Parwan Province of the Republic of Afghanistan and Kharkov Oblast of the Ukraine SSR, Kharkov Oblast will provide tools, machinery, and agricultural insecticide as aid to Parwan Province. In Kharkov Oblast, personnel from the Departments of Agriculture and Land Reform, Medical Health, and Education and Training will be trained in their respective fields. [Excerpt] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1330 GMT 9 Jan 88 LD]

### Embassy Opens in Pyongyang

Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials told BAKHTAR today that the newly established Embassy of the Republic of Afghanistan in the DPRK opened yesterday in Pyongyang and commenced work. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Jan 88 LD]

### Ambassador to Finland Appointed

Muhammadolahi Safi, ambassador and representative extraordinary of the Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR, has also been appointed nonresident ambassador of Afghanistan to Finland. Today he presented his letter of credentials to Finnish President Mauno Koivisto in accordance with protocol. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jan 88 LD]

## Bangladesh

### Sheikh Hasina Calls for Mass Protests

BK131628 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER  
in English 12 Jan 88 pp 1, 8

[Text] Khulna, Jan 11—Leader of the Eight-Party Alliance and Awami League Chief Sheikh Hasina reiterated her call to the people to build a strong resistance against the farcical polls and carry forward the mass movement till the Government of President Ershad's resignation from the office.

Addressing a big public meeting at the office of Khulna Awami League on Monday evening on her mass contact tour, Sheikh Hasina also called upon the people to make the programme of January 20 and 21 a grand success by organising mass protests against the Government which is clinging to power through unconstitutional means.

Presided over by Mr. Monzurul Alam, advocate chief of city Awami League, the meeting was addressed by Messrs Amir Hossain Amu, Sheikh Abdul Aziz, Tofael Ahmed, and Saiauddin Yusuf of Awami League, Abdur Razzak of BAKSAL [Bangladesh Awami Krishak Sramik Awami League], Saifuddin Ahmed Manik of CPB [Communist Party of Bangladesh], Pankaj Bhattachariya of NAP [National Awami Party], S.M. Nurul Alam of Gano Azadi League, Dilip Barua of Samyabadi Dal and other leaders of Eight-Party Alliance.

Sheikh Hasina said that despite the peoples' verdict which was reflected in the countrywide movement against the present regime, President Ershad would remain in power through holding a farcical election by keeping away mainstream Opposition political parties from the ensuing election. Such a poll would neither be fruitful nor acceptable to the people who are united for the realisation of only demand—the resignation of President Ershad.

She demanded the holding of the polls under a neutral caretaker Government.

After the meeting, Sheikh Hasina led a procession in the city. During the procession a brief confrontation took place between the police and processionists in which several persons were injured in police lathi [baton] charge. At one stage, a section of crowd pelted stones at the police.

Later, while talking to newsmen informally, Sheikh Hasina condemned the lathi charge by the police on the peaceful processionists.

Our correspondent from Jessore adds: Election cannot be fair and impartial under the present government, Eight-Party Alliance leader and Chairman of Awami League Sheikh Hasina said in her speech as chief guest in the meeting at Jessore Town Hall today. Presided over by Awami League District President Tabibur Rahman Sarder, the large public meeting was addressed, among others, by Messrs Nurul Alam of Gano Azadi League, Dilip Barua of Samyabadi Dal, Pankaj Bhattachariya of National Awami Party and Saifuddin Ahmed Manik.

Sheikh Hasina urged the people to continue the current movement till the resignation of the Government.

### Opposition Protestors Clash With Police

BK131212 Hong Kong AFP in English 1206 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 13 (AFP)—Police baton-charged protesters and fired into the air to disperse a crowd who defied a government ban and marched to attend an opposition rally in northeastern Bangladesh, a local official said Wednesday [13 January].

Five policemen were injured in the clash with a crowd of 1,500 people, mostly students, in the railway town of Bhairab Bazaar some 72 kilometers (45 miles) from Dhaka, a policeman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone.

Police denied that any of the crowd were injured, but reports quoting eyewitnesses said at least four people were injured, two of them with bullet wounds during the clashes late Tuesday.

The incident occurred hours before opposition leader Begum Khaleda Zia was to address the opposition rally at the railway station.

Police baton-charged the crowd and then fired several rounds into the air to disperse the march, the policeman said.

Such marches are banned under a state of emergency proclaimed by President Hussain Mohammad Ershad on November 27 in the wake of opposition agitation for his resignation.

Police however did not intervene when thousands of people gathered at the railway station to hear Begum Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) during a brief stop on the 12-hour train journey from Dhaka to Chittagong, the country's second city.

The opposition is campaigning for President Ershad to step down and hand over power to a neutral caretaker government which would oversee new elections.

They have said they will not take part in a general election called by President Ershad for February 28 because no polls under President Ershad would be free and fair.

#### 6 Persons Injured

BK131618 *Delhi Domestic Service in English*  
1530 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] In Bangladesh, the two main opposition leaders, Sheikh Hasina of the Awami League and Begum Khaleda Zia of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, have launched nationwide campaign against the parliamentary polls scheduled for next month. Addressing a series of public meetings, the two leaders reiterated their demand for the resignation of President Ershad and holding of free and fair polls under a new caretaker government.

Meanwhile, six persons were injured when police opened fire and used batons to disperse a massive opposition rally near a railway station in northern Bangladesh. The crowd had gathered to hear the opposition leader, Begum Khaleda Zia.

#### Hungarian Official Concludes 'Fruitful Talks'

BK131609 *Dhaka Domestic Service in English*  
1530 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The Hungarian deputy foreign minister, Dr Gabor Nagy, left Dhaka today after a 3-day visit to Bangladesh. He had fruitful talks on bilateral and international issues of common concern. Both sides resolved to explore the possibilities of enhancing bilateral cooperation and working together for world peace and stability. Before his departure, Dr Gabor called on Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury and Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury.

#### Government To Lift Ban on Weekly ROBBAR

BK130959 *Dhaka Domestic Service in English*  
0700 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The government has decided to withdraw the ban on the weekly ROBBAR, printed and published by Taj Hussain from the New Nation Printing Press in Dhaka.

#### India

#### Pakistan Attack on Siachen Glacier Repulsed

BK131558 *Delhi Domestic Service in English*  
1543 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The Pakistani troops indulged in artillery fire at Siachen Glacier on 10th and 11th of this month, but there was no loss of life. This was disclosed by the GOC [general officer commanding] in chief, Northern Command, Lieutenant General B.C. Nanda, at a press conference in Jammu today.

Giving details, he said in the clashes in Siachen Glacier area in September last year Indian troops foiled the major attempts of intrusion by Pakistani forces, which resulted in the death of 150 Pakistani soldiers. The attack was from three sides and Pakistani troops had to retreat with heavy casualties. In these clashes 24 Indian soldiers were also killed. He said there have been 1,400 incidents of unprovoked fire by Pakistani troops along the line of control during the last year.

#### Official Contacts With Afghan Groups Noted

BK131632 *Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English* 1600 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] India has been in touch with various people and groups from Afghanistan representing different shades of opinion since last year. Replying to questions by newsmen, an official spokesman said in New Delhi today that these include the former Afghan ruler, King Zahir Shah, whom the Indian ambassador met in Rome. He said contacts have also been established with the Afghan seven-party alliance operating from Peshawar, the eight-party alliance based in Tehran, as well as several academicians, scholars, and others. Supporters and followers of King Zahir Shah were also contacted. The spokesman pointed out that this is in keeping with India's policy to find an early negotiated peaceful political solution of the Afghan issue to meet the legitimate interests of all concerned.

Replying to a question, the spokesman said that India is in touch with concerned governments. He said contacts with the Afghans have been made in south and southwest Asia, Europe, and North America.



**Gandhi Scheduled To Visit Sweden 20 Jan**

BK200758 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1530 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The prime minister will pay a 4-day visit to Sweden from the 20th of this month to take part in the six-nation summit on peace, disarmament, and development. The summit is being held in Stockholm on the 21st and 22d. Later, Mr Rajiv Gandhi will be on a state visit to Sweden.

The prime minister will have informal discussions with the leaders of Argentina, Mexico, Greece, Tanzania, and Sweden soon after his arrival in Stockholm on the 20th afternoon. The summit will open on the 21st with a closed door session. It will be followed by the plenary session in the afternoon. The summit will end the next day. The six leaders, who represent five continents, will hold a joint press conference. Their engagements also include a meeting with a group of eminent persons in various fields. Mr Gandhi's bilateral visit to Sweden begins on the afternoon of 22d with a call on the Swedish prime minister, Mr Ingvar Carlsson. The meeting will be followed by official talks.

**Jyoti Basu on Hill Development Council**

BK131648 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1530 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The West Bengal chief minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, has ruled out the GNLFF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] demand for inclusion of Siliguri subdivision and (Duar) area of Jalpaiguri District in the proposed hill development council in Darjeeling. In a broadcast over All India Radio Kurseong this evening, Mr Basu appealed to the people of Darjeeling to create a conducive atmosphere in the hill areas so that the proposed council formula can be implemented. He said there is still scope for further discussions regarding the powers of the proposed council.

Expressing concern over the recurrence of violence, Mr Basu said that district administration has been asked to deal with the situation firmly.

Meanwhile, a section of the railway track between Bagrakote and (Otlabari) in Jalpaiguri District was blown up by the GNLFF activists last night. The traffic, which was suspended in this section yesterday, resumed early this morning.

**'Terrorists' Kill 4 Persons in Punjab**

BK131255 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1230 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] In Punjab, four persons, including a Congress-I worker, have been shot dead by the terrorists in separate incidents since last night. In Gurdaspur District, a Congress-I worker, Dharam Singh, and a school teacher, Jarnail Singh, were shot dead in village (Charamadut). The victims were having tea at a shop when they were

attacked. In Amritsar District, a farmer was shot dead by a terrorist in a village under the Tarn Taran police station last night. In Faridkot District, a person was shot dead by two suspected terrorists today.

**Iran**

**'Zafar-5' Operation Continues in Northern Iraq**

**Forces Move Deeper Into Iraq**

LD140924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
0859 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Fighting people of Iran, please pay attention. On the basis of a report received from Ramadan Headquarters, which directs the irregular warfare of the IRGC Ground Forces, the army of Islam in the second stage of the "Zafar-5" operations yesterday took full control of the city of (Dayr Luk) and it has fully cleansed the city of the presence of Ba'thist mercenaries. The operational forces during this stage of the "Zafar-5" operations, after breaking the last of the enemy's weak resistance, left behind the city of (Dayr Luk) and are just now moving forward on the strategic axis of the region. The operations conducted yesterday by the fighters of monotheism are continuing with the extensive cooperation of the Peshmerga of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iraq, under difficult conditions. The city of (Dayr Luk), which was captured by the Islamic forces is 200 km deep inside Iraqi territory, 25 km from Iraq's international border with Turkey and is generally considered one of the centers for troop concentration and supply of the enemy in the region.

**Forces, Kurds Control Bridge**

LD140942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
0927 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention: The victorious fighters of the forces affiliated with Ramadan Headquarters and the brave warriors of the Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party, through their tumultuous power, have succeeded in taking full control of the (Dayr Luk)-al-'Amadiyah bridge. The forces completely destroyed several defensive bases between (Dayr Luk) and Al-'Amadiyah and routed the troops deployed there.

**Iraqi Casualties Detailed**

LD141029 Tehran IRNA in English 1015 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 14, IRNA—Muslim combatants of Iran in cooperation with Peshmergas of Iraqi Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) in the second phase of the ongoing Zafar-5 operations took full control of the town of Deirlouk [placename as received], in Dahuk Province, Wednesday.

Deirlouk is located 200 kms deep inside Iraq and 25 kms from Iraq-Turkey border.

According to Ramadan Headquarters, Muslim forces after breaking the siege of the town and purging it of enemy forces, are now advancing in two different axes towards Sheiladiz [name as received] and Al-'Amadiyah.

Sheiladiz is situated 20 kms southeast and Al-'Amadiyah 30 kms east of Deirlouk.

In their advance towards Sheiladiz, the joint forces destroyed 25 Iraqi watch posts and killed or wounded over 400 enemy forces while capturing tens of others.

The joint forces have established full control over Deirlouk-Sheiladiz axes and are stationed around Sheiladiz where fighting still continues.

On Deirlouk-al-'Amadiyah axis, the attacking forces purged more than 25 kms of the road and seized the strong Iraqi fortress in the city of Al-'Amadiyah, inflicting heavy casualties on enemy forces stationed in the fortress.

Meanwhile, the joint forces took control of Deirlouk-Al-'Amadiyah bridge and destroyed several watchposts on their way, killing enemy forces stationed there.

#### **Communique on Second Phase**

LD141124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
1030 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Excerpts] A communique issued by the Khatem ol-Anbiya', the center directing the operations of the IRGC and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the second phase of the "Zafar-5" operations, was issued a few moments ago with the following details:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.  
[Koranic verse omitted]

The latest reports say that the defeated enemy has embarked on four counterattacks in the region. As part of its final weak struggle, it has sent its commando forces into the region but these have experienced abject defeat in all their attacks. The forces have lost large numbers and are now fleeing. During these counterattacks, 200 Iraqi troops have been killed and wounded and a number of them, including Major Nuri Rashid (?Abduh) and Major Subhi Muhammad Sadr, have been captured by the heroic fighters of Islam. In this stage of the operations, tens of kilometers more of Dahuk Province in Iraq have been mopped up, more than 700 Ba'thist troops have been killed, and 113 others have been captured by the operational forces. Thus, the figures of the enemy's forces that have been killed and wounded from the start of the "Zafar-5" operations up to now totals 1,200; and the figure for those captured and transferred behind the fronts is 461.

The fighters of Islam also succeeded in downing an enemy aircraft, a Sukhoy-22, which intended to raid our forces' positions. The pilot was captured.

During this phase of the operation, 2 armored personnel carriers, 30 military vehicles, and 500 light and heavy weapons were taken as booty from the enemy. The battle of the fighters under the command of the Ramadan Headquarters and the Peshmerga of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iraq is continuing against the remaining, disintegrating forces of the enemy. The battle will continue until all the predetermined aims have been achieved. Assistance is derived from God alone.

#### **Iraqi Plane Downed**

LD140953 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
0939 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Excerpt] O hero nurturing ummah of Iran! The latest report says that one plane of the criminal Ba'thist regime was downed by the air defense fire of the forces engaged in the "Zafar-5" operations. The plane crashed in the operational theater.

One of the operational commanders of Ramadan Headquarters announced the following in an interview: Captain Salah Jabir Sajar, the pilot of the plane, a Sukhoy-22, was arrested in the region by the Iraqi KDP [Kurdish Democratic Party] forces. [passage omitted]

#### **Speedboats Attack Liberian Tanker in South**

LD141239 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
1030 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] According to an AFP report, shipping sources in the region have announced: An oil tanker, flying the Liberian flag, named (? "Pioneer"), was attacked this morning by speedboats in the southern Persian Gulf and was damaged. The 20,446 tonne tanker is a Dutch ship belonging to the Amsterdam [word indistinct] shipping company.

#### **UK Reviewing Naval Operations in Gulf**

LD131818 Tehran IRNA in English 1805 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] London, Jan. 13, IRNA—Britain is reviewing its naval operations in the Persian Gulf but is not prepared to discuss or announce any changes until after they are made, the Defence Ministry has said.

"We would not confirm any reductions in advance," a spokesman told IRNA Wednesday. "We do not discuss operational details."

The move follows reports from Washington and Rome that the U.S. and Italy are cutting back their fleets in the Persian Gulf. At least 4 American warships have been given orders to withdraw and Italy has also said that some of its ships are to come home.

The Defence Ministry said that the crews had returned to their minesweepers following holiday leave over Christmas and New Year when operations were suspended and that "they are not carrying out any more operations at present."

Reports from before December suggested that Britain was arranging to cut its mine-sweeping force in co-operation with the 2-vessel flotillas from Belgium and the Netherlands and the Defence Ministry spoke of talks continuing with Brussels and the Hague.

#### **Velayati Sends Message to Syrian Counterpart**

*LD140604 Tehran IRNA in English 0600 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Damascus, Jan 14, IRNA—Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in a message to his Syrian counterpart Faruq al-Shar' Wednesday stressed the need for removing tension from the Persian Gulf and pledged Iran's full support for the Islamic uprising in occupied Palestine.

The message was delivered to Al-Shar' by Iranian Ambassador to Damascus Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Hasan Akhtari.

Velayati called for easing the Persian Gulf tension through negotiations of littoral states and far from interference of foreign powers. He also praised Syrian efforts in this respect.

Pledging support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Palestinian uprising, Velayati strongly condemned atrocities of the Zionist regime against Palestinian Muslims.

The message further lauded Syria's intransigent stance towards Palestinian issue and the country's resistance against imperialist and Zionist aggression.

#### **Velayati Message to Andreotti on Palestinians**

*LD141032 Tehran IRNA in English 0820 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Rome, Jan. 14, IRNA—Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati Wednesday urged his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti to condemn Zionist crimes against the Palestinians.

The message was conveyed by the Iranian charge d'affaires to Rome Ahmad Vejdani to chief of protocol of the Italian Foreign Ministry.

Velayati deploring Zionist atrocities against the Palestinian nation said that the Islamic Republic of Iran along with Italy is willing to employ its resources to recover rights of the Palestinians.

#### **Ayatollah Jannati on Palestinians' Plight**

*LD131728 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT  
13 Jan 88*

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA—Head of the Islamic Propagation Organisation (IPO) Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati today called on international circles to prevent the Zionist regime from torturing and executing Palestinian combatants.

Ayatollah Jannati in his message to the heads of the United Nations, the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), termed the Palestinian uprising as a crushing blow to sold-out rulers, Zionist supporters and those claiming custodianship over Palestine at the Amman meet. "Participants at the treacherous Arab summit fancied they could make a deal on the fate of Palestinian Muslims," he added.

Ayatollah Jannati referring to the barbaric suppression of Palestinians, said global imperialism as usual is collaborating with the Zionist regime to silence the cry of the oppressed Muslims and contain their mass struggle.

He also stressed that Palestinians will not give in to such pressures and inhuman treatment, which he said will not bear any result other than further scandal for the imperialist and Zionist rulers.

#### **Karrubi Says 150,000 Pilgrims Will Go to Mecca**

*LD141554 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Kerman, Jan. 14, IRNA—The Islamic Republic of Iran will send over 150,000 hajj pilgrims to Mecca this Islamic Year, announced Imam Khomeyni's representative and head of 'Shahid' (Martyr) Foundation Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdi Karrubi, here Thursday.

In a talk with IRNA at Kerman Airport, Hoj. Karrubi said hajj pilgrimage is a religious duty and as usual before the performance of hajj rites, a 'unity' rally in Medina and a 'deliverance from infidels' rally in Mecca will be staged more decisive and categorical than ever before.

Hoj. Karrubi is visiting this southeastern city to meet relatives of martyrs and hold talks with heads of the foundation's branches in Kerman Province.

**Student Rally Resolution Supports Khomeyni**  
*LD141043 Tehran IRNA in English 0715 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 14, IRNA—A resolution issued at the end of a mass rally held here Wednesday in support of the recent guidelines of Imam Khomeyni to Iranian authorities, urged three branches of the government to pass laws within the framework of the Constitution to remove difficulties.

The 11-point resolution also called for employing all resources of the country to end the Iraqi-imposed war victoriously stressing that the victory will come through materialisation of Imam's line.

The demonstration sponsored by the Bureau for Strengthening Solidarity between Ulama and University Students, said that the recent decrees of Imam Khomeyni once again stressed absolute authority of [velayat-e] faqih (religious jurisprudent) which is promotion of monotheism and spread of justice in the Islamic society.

The demonstrators who marched from Tehran University Campus to Jamaran Mosque, said that it is the responsibility of all committed revolutionaries to work for materialisation of Imam's goals stressing that line of the Imam is the line of the revolution and Islam.

The resolution added that it is the duty of people from various walks of life to guard the revolution, supervise good implementation of principles and objectives of the revolution and safeguard the line of Imam which is the core of the revolution.

In another part of the resolution it was said that the Islamic Republic of Iran is to provide new patterns for the deprived of the world.

The prevailing theme in decrees of the Imam, it added, is that of anti-imperialism, anti-monopolism and his strong support for the dispossessed and the oppressed. This divine, revolutionary and Islamic spirit, it stressed, should practically prevail in all laws passed by the respective bodies.

The resolution said that the ulema and theologians of theological centers as well as Islamic scholars in their discussions should give priority to the authority of the Islamic Government on the bases of the recent decrees of the Imam and needs of the society.

**Justice Minister Chairs Cabinet Session**  
*LD131149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
1030 GMT 13 Jan 88*

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Cabinet held a session this morning chaired by Justice Minister Habibi. During the meeting the main domestic and international developments and the situation in the

Persian Gulf were discussed and debated. Later a discussion was held regarding the bills and proposals held in abeyance in the Majlis, as well as the bills withdrawn by the government and which can now be reviewed and resubmitted following the categorical opinions given by his eminence the imam on the prerogatives of the rule of the jurisconsult. The Cabinet also adopted the necessary decisions.

The session discussed a report by Cabinet committees dealing with economic and educational bills and approved a number of proposals from executive bodies. The session also approved the Interior Ministry's proposed regulations governing the formation of the country's provincial social councils, and the Commerce Ministry's proposal on authorizing the release of goods that border dwellers' cooperatives have imported up to 45 days after the approval of the 1987 import-export law.

**Tehran Carries Reply to Majlis Report on Media**  
*LD132154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
1200 GMT 13 Jan 88*

[“The Majlis and the People” program]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Good day to you, dear listeners. We begin “The Majlis and the People” program for today with the reply of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Public Relations Department concerning the distorted reply of the Principle-90 Committee [Principle-90 of the Constitution deals with complaints directed against state bodies] of the Majlis. The reply is entitled “The Offenses of Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Hashemi [brother of Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani], secretary of the Voice and Vision organization's Supervisory Council. The reply statement was issued by the Majlis on 22 December 1987. We will read you this reply:

The Public Relations Department of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran prepared the reply to the report of the Principle-90 Committee of the Majlis, and on 4 January it was forwarded to the Majlis to be read from the rostrum. The respected Majlis Executive Committee has stated that on the basis of the Majlis, the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic cannot be present in the Majlis to read its reply. However, because the Principle-90 Committee's report was broadcast by the state radio, then the Voice and Vision can also broadcast its reply through state radio. Thus, the reply of the Voice and Vision will be broadcast today in the Majlis and the people's program for the benefit of the respected Majlis deputies and listeners who have heard the report of the Principle-90 Committee.

Respected speaker and deputies of the Majlis, good day. [passage omitted] With regard to the report of the Principle-90 Committee, the following details comprising the reply of the Voice and Vision organization are being announced and read from the rostrum in the



Majlis and will be published those newspapers that carried the report of the committee spokesman in order to inform the public and clarify issues for the them. [passage omitted]

A part of the Principle-90 Committee report concerned remarks attributed to Mr Jahangiri, the former transport manager of the Voice and Vision organization, who said: Due to shortages or lack of goods, the warehouses do not even stock some vital articles. Most of the time we are forced to buy needed equipment and articles at several times over their original price—at times even 30 percent over the original price—in a free and official manner in order to keep transport facilities going. Under these circumstances—as these types of goods are mostly bought in single units—they are not delivered to the warehouses and are put to use directly. In this way these types of purchases do not go through the usual administrative procedures. Therefore, the Public Relations Department of the Voice and Vision organization makes the following statement:

True, many of the organization's warehouses do not stock even some very vital goods. The reason for this is that unfortunately, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, proper attention was not given to the Voice and Vision. Every year, in spite of the expansion of its activities and an increase in its staff, this organization's budget has decreased rather than increased. Furthermore, for your information, it should be said that the budget for current expenditure, planning, salaries, and customs dues for the year 1357 [1978-1979] was approximately 4 billion rials but in the year 1364 [1985-1986] it decreased to 2 billion rials.

Also, the budget of the Voice and Vision in 1357, covering 8,100 employees and an operational activity output which amounted to 60 percent of today's output was approximately 40 billion rials. In the year 1366 [1987-1988] the budget of the Voice and Vision, covering about 13,000 employees and with a 100 percent increase in activity, is 24 billion rials as compared with the year 1357; that is, the budget has decreased by 16 billion rials.

If the rate of inflation is also taken into consideration, the budget of the Voice and Vision, compared with the period before the revolution, shows a negative figure. Hence, this organization has used whatever it had in the warehouses as spares, and at present has reached a dangerous zero level when it is forced to buy very necessary items at higher prices. The reason for this is that some of the items needed are not available via government channels. This leaves two options: Either some organization activities must come to a halt or a particular item must be bought more expensively. [passage omitted] Yet it is due to some correct and comprehensive planning on the part of the organization that, in spite of budget shortages in both rials and foreign currency, this organization has been able to avoid closing

down some of its sensitive sections. If the organization had not resorted to such methods, then most certainly its work would have become seriously stagnated.

Concerning duplication: Its roots can be traced back to the constitution of the Voice and Vision organization that was ratified by the Majlis, because, on the basis of this constitution, as it has been mentioned, supply and provisions fall under two deputizing sections. Taking note of the similarities of the work involved, there are bound to be some difficulties. It should be noted that in order to solve this problem, the managing director of the organization has proposed the formation of a goods unit to be responsible for supplies and provisions to the respected Supervisory Council of the Voice and Vision. It is not easy to resolve this problem as it is rooted in the organization's constitution and any amendments to the constitution must be approved by the Majlis.

Sometimes the Voice and Vision organization buys machinery from abroad or domestically without paying due attention to the availability of spare parts. Then afterward, when spare parts are needed, those who possess them will only sell them for several times over their original price. Therefore, it would be better if the officials in charge would buy equipment along with spare parts at the same time, or would sign a contract for the spare parts needed. [passage omitted]

Another part of the Principle-90 Committee's report relating to the financial director general and the treasurer of the organization states: In the Voice and Vision organization, one comes across some interesting (?furniture). The room decorations are something to be seen. There are many luxury cars and servants, such as cleaners, tea-servers, and so forth. Salaries are high, and work places are full of quite lovely flowers and plants. However, what is the result of all this? Out of a budget of 2 billion rials, only 40 million tumans have been spent on programs, and even then 20 million tumans alone for one program and the rest of the 20 million tumans for all the rest of the programs. In reply to this part of the Principle-90 Committee's report, the Voice and Vision organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran has this to state:

1. Every year, the Voice and Vision produces and broadcasts about 100,000 hours of radio programs for the nationwide network, the provincial networks, and the overseas network.

2. Every year, the Voice and Vision produces and broadcasts approximately 12,000 hours of television programs on Television Network-1 and Network-2, provincial networks, and the overseas network. Regarding the point mentioned in the Principle-90 Committee's report—that out of a budget of 2 billion rials only 40 million tumans have been spent on making programs and even then, 20 million tumans have gone into making one program and the other 20 million tumans for the rest

of the programs—these gentlemen should be asked: How is it possible to produce and broadcast 100,000 hours of radio programs and 12,000 hours of television programs with so few resources?

Unfortunately, it must be said that neither the author of the report, nor the report reader, nor the thoughts of all these gentlemen have paid attention to the points mentioned. They have directed their accusations in great haste and without checking for accuracy. The treasurer of the organization who read about this matter in the RESALAT newspaper said: This newspaper has made a printing mistake. [passage omitted] It is impossible for me to have said such a thing. Moreover, I am numerically literate and I know that 100,000 hours of radio programs and 12,000 hours of television programs cannot be produced and broadcast with 20 million tumans. Judgment rests with the listeners.

In continuation of this same carelessness—and it is not clear to whom the following remark should be attributed—protest has been expressed to the employment of a person named (?Hamidi)-Zadeh who is a computer expert and is collecting a monthly salary of 12,000 tumans. It has been mentioned that this person did not go through the selection procedure but began to work with the approval of the managing director. In this matter, the following points should be mentioned:

1. In specialized fields such as computers, a salary of 12,000 tumans is not a high salary and many government and private companies as well as various institutions pay higher salaries.

2. The person mentioned, in view of the lower pay he was getting at the Voice and Vision, left after about a year and got a job at another institution with a higher salary.

3. In accordance with employment codes that have been endorsed by nonqualified sources [as heard], the highest executive authorities of any organization or ministry have the right to employ individuals whose qualifications and suitability have been approved by reliable persons without going through the selection procedures. The person mentioned was approved by one of the Muslim and committed managers of the Voice and Vision organization who made his request known to the managing director, who then followed up the case. It is necessary to note that this is not the only case of its kind and will probably be repeated in the future. [passage omitted]

Finally, we are really surprised and distressed that some members of the Principle-90 Committee have sworn—in accordance with Principle 67 of the Constitution—upon the holy Koran of Muhammad, may God's blessings and benedictions be upon him and his scion, to God Almighty, that they will be honorable guardians of Islam and of the achievements of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the foundations of the Islamic Republic, and to practice honesty and piety in the performance of their

duties as Majlis deputies. Is this how they display honesty and piety? Is it honest to ignore the replies of an organization on four occasions. Is it honest that the serving officials who have endeavored to administer this media in the best possible way in spite of all difficulties should come under such accusations and criticism? We really do not have expectations of better behavior from people such as Mr Morteza Fahim-Kermani [regulator of the Principle-90 Committee] about whom his eminence the imam, may his shadow on earth never cease, said about a year ago: These people are worse than the Israelis. In addressing them, he said: Where are you going during these last days of your term in office as deputies? However, we do expect to see Majlis members during their last few remaining days as deputies. On the basis of the imam's description, the Majlis is the essence of the nation's graces and stands at the head of all affairs. It should oversee all the country's affairs and watch over the behavior and actions of these types of persons. It should not allow them to take advantage of the sacred rostrum of the Majlis and stain the honor of those who serve by means of out-of-context and fabricated reports full of accusations.

In conclusion, we request that the reply of this organization to the Principle-90 Committee's report which was issued on the 31 December 1987 from the Majlis rostrum, be issued from the same rostrum in order to inform the public. We also request that this reply be published in the same newspapers that published the committee's report so that at least the public will also hear our reply.

**Mohtashami on 'Vital Importance' of Elections**  
*LD131855 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT*  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Bandar-e 'Abbas, Hormozgan Prov., Jan. 13, IRNA—Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami said here today the new decrees issued by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, have removed all dead-locks faced by the government on different administrative issues, and have prepared the grounds for the establishment of a new society.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashami currently here in this southern port city also referred to Imam Khomeyni's historic hajj message, rightly dubbed as the Islamic revolution's charter because of its all inclusive nature. He said that accordingly his ministry has set up a commission to study the dimensions of the imam's epistle adding that positive results have been achieved so far.

The interior minister, comparing the first and second general elections of the Majlis (parliament) with the third one said the coming elections are of vital importance than the previous two. The Interior Ministry by making

hundred percent effective security arrangements has ensured that people will cast their votes for their candidates, in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.

On the location of the province, Mohtashami said that Hormozgan with a 100 km long coastline, its 13 islands, is situated at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz making it one of the most sensitive provinces of the country. Military forces including the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC), Air Force, Navy, Islamic Revolutionary Committees (IRC) and Gendarmerie forces are stationed in the province and its islands to protect Iran's land and sea boundaries, he said.

# **Railway Head, SFRY Envoy Discuss Cooperation**

LD131746 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA—Yugoslav Ambassador Mirko Zaric announced his country's preparedness to cooperate with the Islamic Republic concerning transfer of technology to update the state's railway system.

The Yugoslav ambassador made the remark in his meeting with head of the Railways Sadeq Afshar, here Wednesday.

Afshar described as 'large scale' the Iranian railways cooperation with Yugoslavia after the victory of the Islamic Revolution (1979). He expressed hope that Yugoslav firms, would actively participate in international tenders called for by Iran to procure necessary spare parts.

# **Execution of Iraqi 'Spy' Reportedly Ordered**

LD132217 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
2030 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] At the meeting of the Supreme Judicial Council today, several articles of the Islamic penal law were approved after some amendments.

Article 44 of this law concerning usurpation of titles and positions states: Any person entering into governmental jobs, whether civilian, military, or security, without any official designation or permission by the government—entering into a position which legally has nothing to do with said person—will be imprisoned for a term ranging from 6 months to 2 years. Moreover, if such a person has forged documents in order to interfere in such a position, then the punishment for forgery will also be added.

In continuation of the meeting of the Supreme Judicial Council, the case of an Iraqi spy and mercenary who had directly participated in bombings in Tehran and who has been sentenced to death in the Central Islamic Revolution Court, was read in the council and the order was given for the execution of his sentence.

# **SAIRI Spokesman on 'Reign of Terror' in Iraq**

LD131705 Tehran IRNA in English 1621 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA—Spokesman of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahmud Hashemi called on international circles to unveil the horrible crimes committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

In a message released Wednesday, Hashemi urged global bodies to rush to the help of Iraqi political prisoners recently exposed to corporal tortures and summary executions by Saddam's (Husayn) regime.

Hoj. Hashemi disclosed in his message that the Baghdad Government has opened a new reign of terror in Iraq, by recently executing some 200 Iraqi mojahedin, some from Al-Sulaymaniyah Province.

Among the executed, were 22 students, he said, who were arrested in a protest rally last year and put before firing squad. They were martyred after a year-long confinement and torture, he added.

Seventy-two Iraqi Kurdish civilians from Al-Sulaymaniyah Province were lined up and shot on Jan. 1, 1988 by the Iraqi regime.

# **Iraq Sentences 400 Kurdish Prisoners to Death**

LD131726 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Orumiyeh, West Azarbayjan Prov., Jan 13, IRNA—The Ba'thist regime ruling Iraq has intensified torture and execution of Kurdish Muslims held in Iraqi prisons, following escalation of opposition by the Kurds.

Iraq's Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) recently published a list of those who were executed by the Baghdad regime. These were arrested without charges and condemned to life imprisonment.

The death sentence for 400 more Kurd prisoners from Al-Sulaymaniyah has already been issued by the Ba'thist regime.

# **Iraq 'Brutally' Bombs Kurdish Villages**

LD131846 Tehran IRNA in English 1748 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Orumiyeh, W. Azarbayjan Prov., Jan. 13, IRNA—Three Iraqi Kurds were martyred and 27 others wounded when Iraq's Ba'thist regime yet again bombed its own territory, in a vain bid to suppress the rising tide of opposition in its northern parts.

According to reports reaching here Iraqi warplanes brutally bombed the (Zhara) and (Hezar-Kani) villages, in the suburbs of (Sinkav) District, northern Iraq over the past few days.

The Iraqi warplanes also raided three other Kurdish villages in the same region last week but no casualties were inflicted because of the local people's alertness.

### Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

#### Communique No 3,080

LD131716 Tehran IRNA in English 1701 GMT  
13 Jan 88

["Iraqi Forces Under Great Pressure Throughout the Fronts"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA—Iranian naval forces intercepted a foreign cargo ship in the Strait of Hormuz but allowed it to proceed since it had no Iraq-bound cargo aboard, said a military communique released here Wednesday.

In its 3080th communique, the Joint Staff Command also said that Iranian Air Force carried out its reconnaissance flights over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman waters providing air cover for the Navy Tuesday.

The communique said Muslim combatants of Iran continued to consolidate their positions and despatched patrol groups to check movements of Iraqi forces throughout the fronts. Enemy positions were subjected to their heavy tank, artillery and mortar fire which killed and wounded several Iraqi troops.

In the western operational region, troop concentration centers, vehicle columns, supply bridges and engineering activities of Iraqi forces were shelled by the Muslim forces yesterday, as a result of which the enemy sustained heavy casualties and damage, said the communique.

It said two Iraqi patrol groups in the northwestern fronts, and three in the southern fronts attempted to approach Iranian positions Tuesday but were subjected to the Muslim combatants' heavy fire and forced to flee sustaining heavy casualties.

Iraqi tanks, it added, were subjected to the fire of Iranian Muslim forces in Panjwin, Nahr 'Anbar, Yebis and Eynkhosh yesterday as a result of which some of them were damaged, it said.

Iran's Gendarmerie forces inflicted heavy casualties and damage on the enemy by shelling Iraqi positions Tuesday, concluded the communique.

#### Communique No 3,081

LD141603 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 14, IRNA—The Islamic Republic Air Force successfully carried out reconnaissance flights over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman Wednesday in support of the Navy, despite receiving a warning from a foreign warship, said a military communique here Thursday.

The 3081st communique released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed forces said that Iran's Naval gunboats conducted patrol missions in addition to controlling shipping in the Strait of Hormuz Wednesday but observed no suspicious case.

Iran's Muslim combatants continued their artillery duels with Iraqi troops throughout the fronts yesterday, killing or wounding an undetermined number of enemy soldiers and destroying several gun emplacements and group bunkers of theirs.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and an enemy vehicle and seven gun emplacements and group bunkers set ablaze in parts of the southern and western fronts in artillery duels with Iranian Gendarmerie forces Wednesday.

In the western sector, a number of Iraqi vehicles sustained heavy losses and movement of enemy motorized columns was checked in Neikhazar [place name as received], Mehran and Nahr 'Anbar yesterday, concluded the communique.

### Nepal

#### UK Minister Ends Visit, Departs for Hong Kong

BK131505 Kathmandu External Service in English  
1415 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The British minister of state for defense, Ian Stewart, ended his week-long official visit to Nepal, reiterating British desire to strengthen the relationship between the two countries. Mr Stewart was talking to newsmen at the Tribhuvan International Airport before leaving for Hong Kong today. Minister of State for Finance Bharat Bahadur Pradhan bade farewell to the minister of state at the airport.

### Pakistan

#### Spokesman Denies Clashes in Siachen Area

BK141142 Islamabad Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Summary From Poor Reception] "A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that Pakistan is very seriously pursuing the preparations for the visit of the UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez." The spokesman



reported that the relevant parties to the discussion on a political settlement of the Afghanistan question have openly committed themselves to the view that the formation of an interim government in Afghanistan is a "question to be determined exclusively by the people of Afghanistan."

Replying to questions, the spokesman said: "No clash or serious exchange of fire has taken place in the last few days, even in the Siachen area or along the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir." Referring to a report carried by the foreign media quoting Indian sources, he asserted: "The report that has been disseminated by the new GOC [general officer commanding] in chief of India in that region is a gross exaggeration."

**Zain Noorani on Proposal To Rejoin Commonwealth**  
*BK140709 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu*  
0600 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] During question time in the Senate this morning, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Zain Noorani, informed the house that Pakistan is in favor of the proposal to rejoin the Commonwealth. Although Pakistan will not make any direct request, it is the responsibility of the Commonwealth to pave the way for its reentry into the organization in a dignified manner. He said that all the countries, except one, want Pakistan to rejoin the Commonwealth.

In reply to another question, the minister said that there is no border dispute between Pakistan and Iran and that there is already a border agreement between the two countries. In addition to this, both countries have signed an agreement on setting up a joint border commission.

**Sri Lanka**

**LTTE Kills Citizen Committee President**  
*BK140325 Delhi Domestic Service in English*  
0240 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the president of the citizen's committee of Kondavil, Mr A. Ratnam, was shot dead by LTTE in northern Jaffna yesterday. His bullet-ridden body was found near the railway station. He was a college lecturer and formally a journalist in a Colombo Tamil daily. The PKF [peacekeeping force] yesterday rounded up 200 men for questioning on possible terrorists involved in Kallady, in Batticaloa. Earlier, the force released 58 men who were arrested in a similar operation 2 weeks back. The peacekeeping force also captured 20 LTTE cadres in the continuing search operations in the north and east and recovered a large stock of ammunition.

Meanwhile, senior civil administrators of 11 districts of Sri Lanka's Northern and Eastern Provinces yesterday concluded their meeting on the rehabilitation of the refugees. Over 3,000 refugees will be returning to the island this month from Tamil Nadu.

**'Outlawed' Sinhalese Group Kills 5 at Bazaar**  
*BK131624 Delhi Domestic Service in English*  
1530 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] In Sri Lanka, five persons were killed and several injured in a clash between Sri Lankan soldiers and suspected Sinhalese extremists in a crowded bazaar in southern Sri Lanka today. The incident occurred when suspected members of an outlawed Sinhalese political group tried to grab the guns of soldiers buying provisions at the market in (Varapetiya). This resulted in an exchange of fire in which one soldier was killed. The police identified two of the dead as fighters of the banned Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna [People's Liberation Front]. In the crossfire two civilians were killed and several bystanders injured.